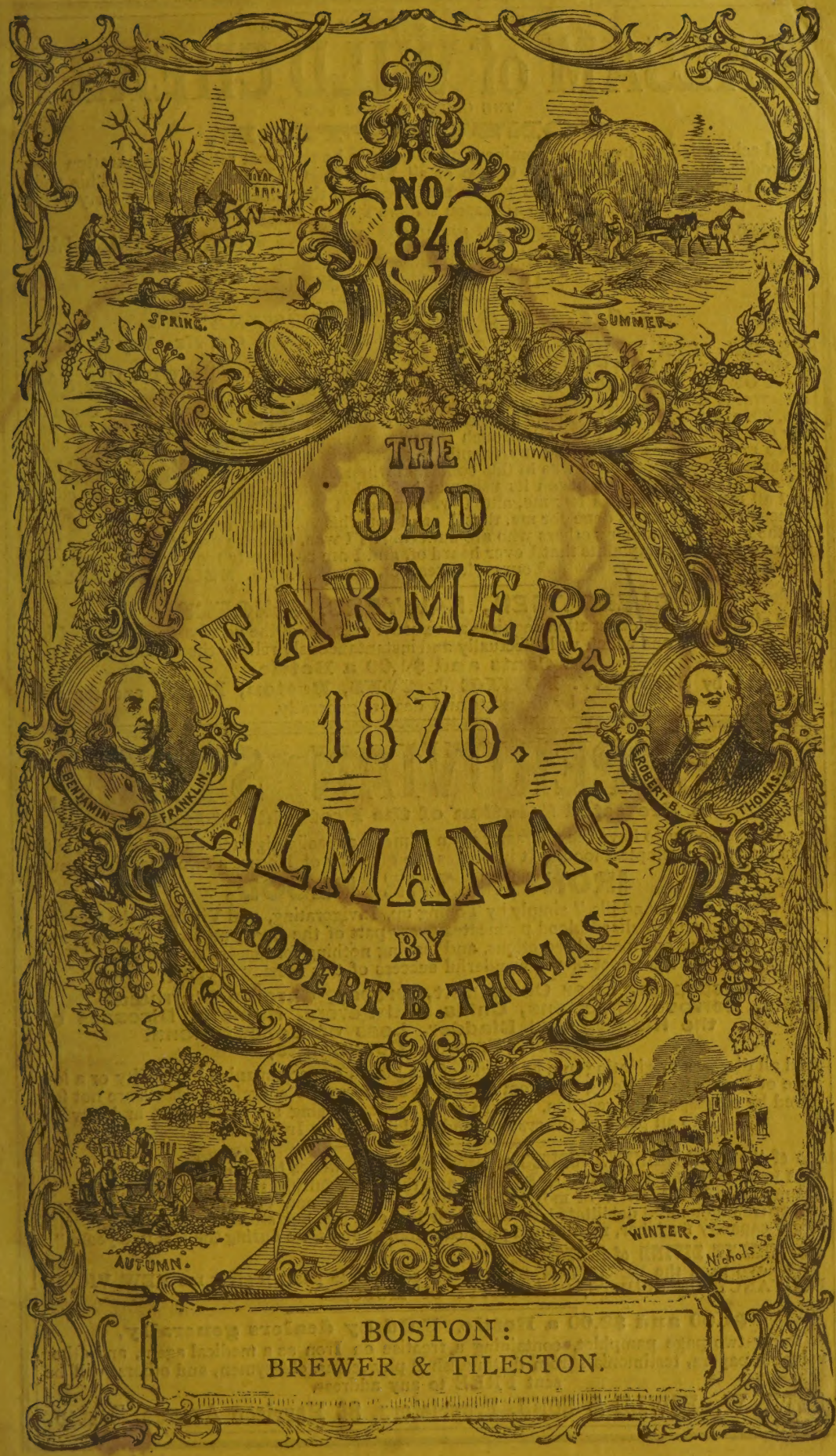


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NO
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THE
OLD

FARMER'S

1876.

ALMANAC

BY
ROBERT B. THOMAS

BOSTON:
BREWER & TILESTON.

DR. WISTAR'S
BALSAM of WILD CHERRY
 THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION,

And acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the **Relief and Cure** of all **LUNG COMPLAINTS**. This well-known remedy is offered to the public sanctioned by the experience of over forty years, and when resorted to in season seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, PAINS OR SORENESS IN THE CHEST OR SIDE, BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS, LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC., ETC.

A CASE OF CONSUMPTION.

EAST STONEHAM, OXFORD Co., ME., May 12, 1873.

MESSRS. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel it my duty to write a few words in favor of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. In the early part of last winter I took a severe cold, and shortly afterwards a distressing cough was added to it. My friends did everything they could for me, but without avail. The best physician that could be procured did not relieve me, and my cough continued with me all through the winter with increasing severity. I spit blood three or four times a day, and my friends, considering my case hopeless, gave me up as a confirmed Consumptive. I was in this condition when I heard of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I began its use, and before I had taken half a bottle of it my cough and all my other troubles left me, and I was cured. I feel so truly indebted to this great remedy for what it has done for me, that I send you this voluntary testimony, hoping it may be the means of inducing others who are suffering as I was, to make use of it. It is the best remedy for lung complaints that I ever heard of, and I am constantly recommending it to my friends.

Yours with respect,

MRS. MELISSA M. BALL.

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, SINGERS,

And all those whose occupation requires an unusual exercise of the vocal organs, will find in this preparation one which will effectually and instantaneously relieve their difficulties.

50 Cents and \$1.00 a Bottle.

Prepared by **SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,** and for sale by druggists and dealers generally.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

A Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron,

Is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, as easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's own vitalizing agent,

IRON IN THE BLOOD,

And cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating, and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon. This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhoea, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Female Complaints,

And all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

One of the **MOST EMINENT JURISTS** of **NEW ENGLAND** writes to a friend as follows:—

"I have tried the **PERUVIAN SYRUP**, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made **A NEW MAN** of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy. I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An **EMINENT DIVINE** of **BOSTON**, says:—

"I have used the **PERUVIAN SYRUP** for some time past; it gives me **NEW VIGOR, BUOYANCY OF SPIRITS, ELASTICITY OF MUSCLE.**"

\$1.00 and \$2.00 a Bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

A thirty-two-page pamphlet, containing a treatise on Iron as a medical agent, and other valuable papers, testimonials from distinguished physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent **FREE** to any address.

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston.

Number Eighty-Four.

THE
(OLD)
FARMER'S ALMANACK,
CALCULATED ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1876;

Being BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR, and (until July 4) 100th of American Independence.

FITTED FOR BOSTON, BUT WILL ANSWER FOR ALL THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Containing, besides the large number of Astronomical Calculations
and the Farmer's Calendar for every month in
the year, a variety of

NEW, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1793,

BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.



But at my back I always hear
Time's wingéd chariots hurrying near;
And yonder all before me lie
Deserts of vast eternity.

ANDREW MARVEL.

—♦♦♦—
BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY BREWER & TILESTON.

Sold by the Booksellers and Traders throughout New England.

[Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1875, by BREWER & TILESTON,
in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.]

TO PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have again the pleasure of presenting to our friends their old acquaintance, who will, we trust, long be a familiar and welcome visitor at their homes and by their firesides. 'Tis a *hundred years* this year since our fathers founded the Nation. Long live the Republic! And that she may live long, let her sons cherish *public and private* virtue. Put *good men* in office, and *keep them there during good behavior*.

The Courts are arranged alphabetically, by counties. A glance will show the advantage of the change. The Calendar below will be found convenient. The list of the meetings of County Commissioners in Maine, discontinued for some years, is inserted on page 5, where, also, may be found the list of Meetings of Friends.

The Tide Table is on page 45. The P. O. Regulations are on pages 46 and 47.

Our friends will accept our thanks for their suggestions, and we trust will make more, and point out any errors they may find. Our endeavor is always to improve the Almanack.

We close in the words of the founder of this annual:—

"It is by our works, and not by our words, we would be judged: these, we hope, will sustain us in the humble though proud station we have so long held. . . .

Wm. O. Thomas."

1876.

CALENDAR.

1876.

JANUARY.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	..	..	..	..	..

FEBRUARY.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MARCH.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
..	..	..	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APRIL.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	..	..	..	..	..	..

MAY.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

JUNE.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

JULY.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	..	..	..	..	..

AUGUST.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SEPTEMBER.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OCTOBER.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOVEMBER.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
..	..	..	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DECEMBER.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.
..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	..	..	..	..	..	..

ECLIPSES FOR 1876.

There will be four Eclipses this year, two of the SUN and two of the MOON.

I. A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, March 9 and 10, visible in the United States. At Boston, it begins 0h. 37m. A. M., March 10, and ends at 2h. 37m.

II. AN ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, March 25, visible in the United States; visible in New England as a Partial Eclipse only, as follows :—

BEGINS.		ENDS.	
New Haven, Conn.	3h. 53m. P. M.	5h. 38m. P. M.	
Boston, Mass.	3h. 56m. "	5h. 47m. "	
Burlington, Vt.	3h. 46m. "	5h. 42m. "	
Bangor, Me.	3h. 57m. "	5h. 58m. "	

III. A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, Sept. 3, invisible in the United States.

IV. A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, Sept. 17, invisible in the United States; visible in the South Pacific and Antarctic Oceans.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES FOR 1876.

Dominical Letters, B, A	Lunar Cycle or }	Roman Indiction, 4
Epact, 4	Golden Number, }	Julian Period, 6589
Solar Cycle, 9		

MOVABLE FEASTS AND FASTS FOR 1876.

Septuagesima Sunday, Feb. 13	Good Friday, April 14	Whit Sunday, June 4
Shrove Sunday, Feb. 27	Easter Sunday, " 16	Trinity Sunday, " 11
Ash Wednesday, March 1	Low Sunday, " 23	Corpus Christi, " 15
First Sunday in Lent, " 5	Rogation Sunday, May 21	Advent Sunday, Dec. 3
Palm Sunday, April 9	Holy Thursday, " 25	

PLANETS — 1876.

JANUARY.			MAY.			SEPTEMBER.		
d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.
Venus ♀ sets	3	6 35 P. M.	♀ sets	3	10 57 P. M.	♀ rises	4	1 56 A. M.
Mars ♂ sets	10	10 19 P. M.	♂ sets	10	9 35 P. M.	♂ rises	11	4 48 A. M.
Jupi'r ♃ ris.	18	3 2 A. M.	♃ sets	18	4 44 A. M.	♃ sets	17	8 39 P. M.
Satur. ♄ sets	24	6 47 P. M.	♄ rises	25	1 4 A. M.	♄ sets	25	3 19 A. M.
FEBRUARY.			JUNE.			OCTOBER.		
d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.
♀ sets	3	7 54 P. M.	♀ sets	3	10 31 P. M.	♀ rises	4	2 12 A. M.
♂ sets	10	10 11 P. M.	♂ sets	10	9 2 P. M.	♂ rises	11	4 28 A. M.
♃ rises	18	1 19 A. M.	♃ sets	18	2 31 A. M.	♃ sets	17	6 58 P. M.
♄ rises	25	6 37 A. M.	♄ rises	24	11 3 P. M.	♄ sets	25	1 14 A. M.
MARCH.			JULY.			NOVEMBER.		
d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.
♀ sets	3	9 2 P. M.	♀ sets	3	8 18 P. M.	♀ rises	4	3 4 A. M.
♂ sets	10	10 3 P. M.	♂ sets	10	8 14 P. M.	♂ rises	11	4 8 A. M.
♃ rises	17	11 31 P. M.	♃ sets	18	0 28 A. M.	♃ sets	17	5 18 P. M.
♄ rises	25	4 51 A. M.	♄ rises	24	9 3 P. M.	♄ sets	24	11 14 P. M.
APRIL.			AUGUST.			DECEMBER.		
d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.	d.	h.	m.
♀ sets	3	10 13 P. M.	♀ rises	4	3 2 A. M.	♀ rises	4	4 8 A. M.
♂ sets	10	9 55 P. M.	♂ sets	10	7 26 P. M.	♂ rises	11	3 50 A. M.
♃ rises	17	9 21 P. M.	♃ sets	17	10 30 P. M.	♃ rises	18	6 37 A. M.
♄ rises	25	2 57 A. M.	♄ rises	24	6 57 P. M.	♄ sets	24	9 25 P. M.

MERCURY.

The most favorable time for seeing the planet Mercury, which is seldom visible to the naked eye, is when it is near the elongations. But all elongations are not equally favorable, the most favorable being those in which the planet is at the greatest distance from the sun, and for places in the Northern Hemisphere when the planet is at the same time considerably north of it.

In 1876 there are no very favorable times for the Northern Hemisphere, the best being about March 5-15, in the morning, before sunrise, and May 15-25, in the evening, soon after sunset.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

VENUS will be Evening Star till July 14, then Morning Star the rest of the year. MARS will be Evening Star till August 12, then Morning Star the rest of the year. JUPITER will be Morning Star till May 17, Evening Star till December 4, then Morning Star the rest of the year. SATURN will be Evening Star till February 17, Morning Star till August 27, then Evening Star the rest of the year.

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE PLANETS.

☉ The Sun.	♀ Venus.	⊕ The Earth.	♅ Uranus.	♄ Juno.
☾ The Moon.	♂ Mars.	♄ Saturn.	♆ Neptune.	♀ Pallas.
☿ Mercury.	♃ Jupiter.		♁ Vesta.	♁ Ceres.

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE ASPECTS.

♂ Conjunction, or in the same degree.	♄ Opposition, or 180 degrees.
* Sextile, 60 degrees.	♄ Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
□ Quartile, 90 degrees.	♄ Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.
△ Trine, 120 degrees.	

NAMES AND CHARACTERS OF THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

1. ♈ Aries, head.	5. ♍ Leo, heart.	9. ♏ Sagittarius, thighs.
2. ♉ Taurus, neck.	6. ♍ Virgo, belly.	10. ♐ Capricornus, knees.
3. ♊ Gemini, arms.	7. ♎ Libra, reins.	11. ♑ Aquarius, legs.
4. ♋ Cancer, breast.	8. ♏ Scorpio, secrets.	12. ♒ Pisces, feet.

COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL, AND NORMAL SCHOOLS IN NEW ENG.

(Corrected Aug. and Sept. 1875.)

COLLEGES.

BATES, LEWISTON, ME. — Com., Wed. aft. last Tu. Jun. Vac., 8 w. fm Com.; 6 w. fm Tu. bef. last Th. Nov.; 1 w. in spring.

BOWDOIN, BRUNSWICK, ME. — Com., 2d Wed. July. Vac., 11 w. from Com.; 2 w. at Christmas.; 1 w. in spring.

COLBY UNIVER., WATERVILLE, ME. — Com., 4th Wed. July. Vac., fm Com., 5 w.; from 3d w. Dec. 8 w.; from 1st Wed. May, 1 w.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEM. AND FEMALE COLL., KENT'S HILL, ME. — Three terms 13 w. each. Com., 2d Mon. Aug.; last Mon. Nov.; 2d Mon. March.

DARTMOUTH, AT HANOVER, N. H. — Com., last Thurs. in June; vac. 9 w. from Com., and 4 w. in the winter. Year ends last Thurs. in June.

N. H. CONF. SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, TILTON, N. H. — Fall tm beg. Aug. 23, '76; Winter tm beg. Dec. 6, '76; Spring tm beg. March 21, '76.

MIDDLEBURY, MIDDLEBURY, VT. — Com., July 15. Fall tm beg. Sept. 3.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, VT. — The School year, 1875-6, began Sept. 1, '75, and closes June 19, '76.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, AND STATE AGRICULT. COLLEGE, AT BURLINGTON. — Com., last Wed. Jun. Vac., from Com. 10 w.; from Wed. before Christmas 2 w., and 1 w. from close of spring term.

VERMONT METH. SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE, MONTPELIER, VT. — (No returns received.)

AMHERST, AMHERST, MASS. — 3 tms. Begin Jan. 6, Apr. 13, and Sept. 7.

BOSTON COLLEGE, BOSTON, MASS. — Two sessions, beginning on 1st Mon. of Sept., and 1st Mon. of Feb.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, BOSTON, MASS. — COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS. — 3 tms, 1st beg. Sept. 21, '76; 2d beg. Jan. 4, '77; 3d beg. Mar. 30, '77. COLLEGE OF MUSIC. — 2 tms, 20 w. each; 1st begins Sept. 12, '76; 2d beg. Feb. 6, '77. SCHOOL OF ORATORY. — 2 tms; 1st begins Oct. 12, '76; 2d begins Jan. 2, closes May 17, '77.

COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS, WORCESTER, MASS. — Year begins 1st Wed. Sept., ends last Thurs. June.

HARVARD, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Acad. year begins Thurs. after last Wed. Sept., ends at Com., last Wed. June; recess fm 24 Dec. to Jan. 6, inclusive.

TUFTS COLL., COLLEGE HILL (MEDFORD), MASS. — First tm beg. Sept. 9, '75, ends Feb. 2, '76; vaca. 2 w.; 2d tm beg. Feb. 17. Com. June 21; vac. 11 w.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS. — Com., last Wed. Jun. Vac., 10 w. af. Com.; 3 w. fm Tues. bef. Chr., 2w. fm 2d Tues. April.

BROWN, PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Acad yr. beg. 3d Wed. Sept. Com. 3d Wed. June.

TRINITY, HARTFORD, CONN. — 2 tms; 1st beg. mid. Sept.; 2d beg. early in Jan. Com. Thur. bef. July 4.

WESLEYAN UNIV., MIDDLETOWN, CT. — Com., 4th Th. June. Va., 11 w. fm Com., 2 w. fm Dec. 22; and 1 w. fm April 5.

YALE, NEW HAVEN, CONN. — Com. Th.

aft. last Wed. June. Vac., 11 w. fm Com. 1st tm. 14 w., vac. 2 w.; 2d tm. 13 w., vac. 2 w.; 3d tm. 10 w.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

THEO. SEM., BANGOR, ME. (Or. Cong.) — Anniversary Thurs. af. 1st Wed. June; vac. 15 w. from anni.

VT. EPIS. INSTITUTE, BURLINGTON, VT. — Acad. yr. 43 w. fm 1st Wed. in Sept.

THEO. SEM. (Ortho. Cong.), ANDOVER, MASS. — Anni. Thurs. bef. July 4; vaca. 9 w. after anni., and 3 w. in spring.

BOSTON UNIVER. SCHOOL OF THEOL. (Metho.). — Year beg. Sept. 22, 1875.

NEW CHURCH THEO. SCH., WALTHAM, MASS. (Swedenborg). — Pres., Rev. Thos. Worcester, Boston.

EPISCOPAL THEO. SCHOOL AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Year begins 3d Wed. in Sept., ends 3d Wed. in June.

NEWTON THEO. INST., NEWTON CENTRE, MASS. (Bapt.). — Ann., 2d Wed. Jun. Vac. fm ann. to 2d Tu. Sept., and 1 w., including last Wed. Jan.

DIVINITY SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIV. — Year is same as that of Harvard Coll.

TUFTS COLLEGE DIV. SCHOOL, COLLEGE HILL (MEDFORD), MASS. (Univ.). — School year same as that of the College.

BERKELEY DIV. SCHOOL (Epis.), MIDDLETOWN, CONN. — Year beg. 15th Sep.; ends about the 1st June.

DIV. SCH. of YALE COLL., NEW HAVEN, CONN. (Ortho. Cong.). — Year beg. 3d Thurs. Sept.; closes 3d Thurs. May.

THEO. INST. OF CONN., HARTFORD. (Ortho. Cong.). — Acad. yr fm 3d Th. Sept. to 4th Th. May.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

MED. SCH. OF ME., BOWDOIN COLL., BRUNSWICK, ME. — Beg. Feb 17, lasts 16 w.

MED. DEP. DART. COLL., HANOVER, N. H. — Lecture tm beg. 1st Wed. Aug.; cont. 14 w. Recitation tm beg. 1st Wed. Dec.; cont. 30 w.

VT. MED. SCH., BURLINGTON, VT. — Medical lect. beg. 2d Th. Mar., con. 16w.

MED SCH. OF HARV. COLL., BOSTON. — The year beg. Th. af. last Wed. in Sept.; ends last Wed. in June.

BOSTON UNIV. SCH. OF MED. (Homœopath.) — Open to both sexes. 2 tms. 1st beg. Mar. 16, cont. 15 w.; 2d beg. Oct. 7, cont. 21 w.

MED. INST. OF YALE COLLEGE, NEW HAVEN, CONN. — Course beg. Oct. 21, 1875, closes Feb. 17, 1876; spring tm beg. Mar. 2, 1876, cont. 16 w.

DENTAL SCH.; HARV. COLL., BOSTON. — Year beg. Th. after last Wed. in Sept., ends last Wed. June.

BOSTON DENTAL COLLEGE, BOSTON. — Session beg. about Nov. 1, lasts 4 mo.

N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. — United with Boston Univ. Sch. of Med.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL, AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Year is same as that of Harvard Coll.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW. — Beg. 1st Wed. Oct., ends 1st Wed. June.

LAW SCHOOL, NEW HAVEN, CONN. — Yr. beg. 11 w. aft. Com. Yale Coll.

SCIENTIFIC AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

MAINE STATE COLL. OF AGRIC. AND THE MECHANIC ARTS, ORONO, ME.—Three terms: 1st beg. Feb. 1; 2d, May 2; 3d, Aug. 24; Com., Aug. 2.

CHANDLER SCIEN. DEPT., N. H. COLL. OF AGRIC. AND THE MECH. ARTS, AND THAYER SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, HANOVER, N. H.—Terms same as Dart. Coll., except that Agric. Coll. closes about Apr. 15, and Thayer school has only 2 w. vacation in winter.

UNIVER. OF VT., BURLINGTON, has also a scientific and agricultural course.

MASS. AGRICUL. COLLEGE, AMHERST, MASS.—Three terms; begin March 23, Aug. 24, and Dec. 14.

LAWRENCE SCIEN. SCHOOL (HARV. COLL.), CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The year is the same as that of Harvard College.

THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION, JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS. (a school of agriculture and horti. in Harv. Un). Year same as that of Harvard College.

MASS. INS. OF TECHNOLOGY, BOSTON. Ac. yr. last Mo. Sep. to Sat. bf. 1st Mo. Je.

WORCESTER FREE INSTIT., WORCESTER, MASS.—Two terms: 1st, fm 2d Tu. Sept. to last Fri. Jan.; 2d, from 3d Tu. Feb. to 1st Frid. August.

SHEFFIELD SCIEN. SCHOOL (YALE

COL.) NEW HAVEN, CT.—Terms same as those of Yale College.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

EASTERN NORMAL SCHOOL, CASTINE, ME.—Two tms, 20 w. each; beg. Aug. 17, '75, and Feb. 8, '76.

WESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL, FARMINGTON, ME.—Two terms; beg. Feb. 22 and Aug. 29.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CASTLETON, VT.—(No returns received.)

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, JOHNSON, VT.—Fall tm. 20 w., beg. 1st Tu. Sept.; spring tm, 20 w., beg. 3d Tu. Feb.

STATE NORM. SCHOOL, RANDOLPH CENTRE, VT.—Two terms of 20 w. each. Fall term beg. 4th Tues. in Aug.; spring term beg. 2d Tues. in Feb.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Spring and summer tm beg. Feb. 14, closes June 30; sch. year beg. Sep.

NORMAL SCHOOLS OF MASS.—In each of these the course of study occupies 2 years, or 4 tms, each tm including 19 ws. study and 1 w. rec. Exam. for admis., at beg. of each term, will take place:—At Salem, Tues. Feb. 8, and Tues. Aug. 29; at Westfield, Feb. 17, and Sept. 1; at Bridgewater, Wed. Feb. 23, and Tu. Sept. 5; at Framingham, Thurs. Feb. 24, and Thurs. Sept. 7; and at Worcester, Tues. Mar. 1, and Tues. Sept. 13.

MEETINGS OF FRIENDS IN NEW ENGLAND.

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

The Yearly Meeting of Friends is held at Newport, beginning with meeting of ministers and elders, the 2d sixth day in the 6th mo., at 9 A. M. For business on 7th day, at 9 A. M. Public meetings for worship on 1st day at Newport and Portsmouth, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Yearly Meeting is composed of the Quarterly Meetings of Rhode Island, Salem, Sandwich, Falmouth, Smithfield, Vassalboro', Dover, and Fairfield, held as follows:—

Rhode Island: 1st fifth day, 2d mo., at Providence; 1st fifth day, 5th mo., at East Greenwich; 1st fifth day, 8th mo., at Newport, and 1st fifth day, 11th mo., at Fall River. **Salem:** 7th day before 3d fifth day; 1st mo. at Salem, 8th mo. at Lynn, 10th mo. at Weare; and on 7th day before 4th fifth day, 5th mo., at Amesbury. **Sandwich:** 1st fifth day, 4th and 12th mos., at New Bedford; 1st fifth day,

7th mo., at Falmouth, and 1st fifth day, 10th mo., at Sandwich, Mass. **Falmouth:** 7th day before 1st sixth day in 2d and 9th mos., at Windham; 6th mo. at Westbrook, and 11th mo. at Durham. **Smithfield:** 2d fifth day, 2d month, at Worcester; 2d fifth day, 5th mo., at Northbridge; 2d fifth day, 8th month, at Bolton; 2d fifth day, 11th mo., at Smithfield. **Vassalboro':** 2d sixth day in the 2d and 9th months, at Vassalboro'; on the last sixth day in the 5th month, at China; and on the 2d sixth day in 11th month, at East Vassalboro'. **Dover:** 7th day before 4th fifth day, 1st mo., at Rochester, 4th mo. Dover, 8th mo. at North Berwick, 10th mo. at Sandwich, N. H. **Fairfield:** 7th day before 2d sixth day, in 2d and 9th mos., at Manchester; 7th day before last sixth day, 5th mo., and 7th day before 2d sixth day, 11th mo., at Fairfield.

MEETINGS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS IN MAINE.

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

Androscoggin, at Auburn, 1st Tues. April and Oct.

Aroostook, at Houlton, 3d Tues. Jan. and 1st Tues. June and July.

Cumberland, at Portland, 1st Tues. Jan. and June.

Franklin, at Farmington, last Tues. April and Dec.

Hancock, at Ellsworth, 4th Tu. Jan. and 2d Tues. April and Oct.

Kennebec, at Augusta, 3d Tues. Ap., Aug., and Dec.

Knox, at Rockland, 1st Tue. Ap. and Dec., and 3d Tues. Aug.

Lincoln, at Wiscasset, 2d Tues. May, 1st Mon. Sept., and last Mon. Dec.

Oxford, at Paris, 2d Tues. May and 1st Tues. Sept.

Penobscot, at Bangor, 1st Tues. Ap. and Aug., and 2d Tues. Dec.

Piscataquis, at Dover, 1st Tues. Ap., Aug., and Dec.

Sagadahoc, at Bath, 1st Tu. March, July, and Nov.

Somerset, at Skowhegan, 1st Tues. March and Aug., and 2d Tues. Dec.

Waldo, at Belfast, 3d Tues. April, Aug., and Dec.

Washington, at Machias, 1st Wed. aft. 1st Tues. Jan. and Oct.; at Calais, 1st Wed. aft. 4th Tu. April.

York, at Alfred, 2d Tu. Ap. and Oct.

1876.

JANUARY, First Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
	1	23	S. 2	7	22	24	13	21	30	19	20	22	25	19	0
	2	22	56	8	22	16	14	21	20	20	20	9	26	18	45
	3	22	51	9	22	8	15	21	9	21	19	56	27	18	30
	4	22	45	10	21	59	16	20	58	22	19	43	28	18	14
	5	22	38	11	21	50	17	20	46	23	19	29	29	17	58
	6	22	31	12	21	40	18	20	34	24	19	14	30	17	42

☽ First Quarter, 4th day, 10h. 40m., morning, E.

○ Full Moon, 11th day, 1h. 39m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 18th day, 4h. 5m., morning, E.

● New Moon, 26th day, 8h. 57m., morning, E.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.		Rises.	Sets.	Length of Days.	Day's Incre.	Sun Slow	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.	☽'s Place.	☽ Sets.	☽ Souths.
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.		Morn. Even.		h. m.	h. m.
1	1	Sa.		7 30	4 37	9 7	0 4	4	5	2 1/4	2 1/2 feet	9 32	3 57
2	2	S.		7 30	4 38	9 8	0 5	4	6	3	3 1/4 feet	10 39	4 40
3	3	M.		7 30	4 39	9 9	0 6	5	7	3 3/4	4 h'd	11 47	5 23
4	4	Tu.		7 30	4 40	9 10	0 7	5	8	4 1/2	4 3/4 h'd	morn.	6 8
5	5	W.		7 30	4 41	9 11	0 8	6	9	5 1/4	5 3/4 h'd	0 58	6 57
6	6	Th.		7 30	4 42	9 12	0 9	6	10	6 1/4	6 3/4 n'k	2 14	7 50
7	7	Fr.		7 30	4 43	9 13	0 10	6	11	7 1/4	7 3/4 n'k	3 32	8 48
8	8	Sa.		7 30	4 44	9 14	0 11	7	12	8 1/4	8 3/4 arm	4 52	9 53
9	9	S.		7 30	4 45	9 15	0 12	7	13	9 1/4	9 3/4 arm	6 10	11 0
10	10	M.		7 29	4 46	9 17	0 14	8	14	10 1/4	10 3/4 br.	7 19	morn.
11	11	Tu.		7 29	4 47	9 18	0 15	8	○	11 1/4	11 3/4 br.	rises	0 7
12	12	W.		7 29	4 49	9 20	0 17	9	16	—	0 1/4 h'rt	6 40	1 10
13	13	Th.		7 28	4 50	9 22	0 18	9	17	0 3/4	1 h'rt	7 57	2 7
14	14	Fr.		7 28	4 51	9 23	0 20	9	18	1 1/2	2 bel.	9 9	2 58
15	15	Sa.		7 28	4 52	9 24	0 21	10	19	2 1/2	2 3/4 bel.	10 18	3 45
16	16	S.		7 27	4 53	9 26	0 23	10	20	3 1/4	3 1/2 rei.	11 24	4 29
17	17	M.		7 27	4 54	9 27	0 24	10	21	4	4 1/2 rei.	morn.	5 11
18	18	Tu.		7 26	4 55	9 29	0 26	11	22	5	5 1/4 sec.	0 30	5 54
19	19	W.		7 25	4 56	9 31	0 28	11	23	5 3/4	6 1/4 sec.	1 35	6 37
20	20	Th.		7 25	4 58	9 33	0 30	11	24	6 3/4	7 1/4 sec.	2 40	7 23
21	21	Fr.		7 24	4 59	9 35	0 32	12	25	7 3/4	8 1/4 thi.	3 43	8 10
22	22	Sa.		7 23	5 0	9 37	0 34	12	26	8 1/2	9 1/4 thi.	4 44	9 0
23	23	S.		7 23	5 2	9 39	0 36	12	27	9 1/2	10 kn.	5 41	9 52
24	24	M.		7 22	5 3	9 41	0 38	12	28	10 1/4	10 3/4 kn.	6 31	10 44
25	25	Tu.		7 21	5 4	9 43	0 40	13	29	11	11 1/4 kn.	7 11	11 35
26	26	W.		7 20	5 6	9 46	0 43	13	●	11 3/4	— legs	sets	0 24
27	27	Th.		7 20	5 7	9 47	0 44	13	1	0	0 1/4 legs	6 21	1 11
28	28	Fr.		7 19	5 8	9 49	0 46	13	2	0 3/4	1 feet	7 28	1 56
29	29	Sa.		7 18	5 10	9 52	0 49	13	3	1 1/4	1 1/2 feet	8 35	2 39
30	30	S.		7 17	5 11	9 54	0 51	14	4	2	2 feet	9 41	3 22
31	31	M.		7 16	5 12	9 56	0 53	14	5	2 1/2	2 3/4 h'd	10 49	4 6

JANUARY hath 31 days.

1876.



Break, new-born Year; on glad eyes break!
 Melodious voices move!
 On, rolling Time! thou canst not make
 The Father cease to love.

T. H. GILL.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 Sa.		Circumcision. 2d. ☉ in Perig.	THERE is little of farm work now, little enough, to be sure, yet the chores at the barn and in the woodshed will need a sharp eye. "Cows well wintered are half well summered," they say, and I have found it so. A few roots, like the swedes, come in well now, and they ought to be fed out freely to all kinds of stock and to horses. If the horse does not seem to take to them at first, slice them up and spread some meal over them. Let him once get a taste, and see how good they are, and you won't have to coax him long. They'll be sure to do him good. When the chores are all done, and the day's work is through, there will still be time to read and study some, and we might as well make up the mind to learn more, to do more, and to be more this year than we ever did or ever were before. We need to work up to a higher plane of life and thought, if we would reach a true manhood; and just here, at the gateway of a new year, is the place to start, and the way to do it is to make the most of time. Take care of the hours and the days will take care of themselves. Do your level best right straight on through twelve months, and I can wish you and pledge you a HAPPY NEW YEAR!
2 B		2d Sund. af. Chr. ☿ ☿ ☿.	
3 Mo.		Low ti. L. of ni. 14h. 51m.	
4 Tu.		☿ Five persons claiming to be members of La legislat. ejected from that body by U. S. troops, causing great excit. throughout U.S., 1875.	
5 W.		☿ ☿ ☿. Pleasant,	
6 Th.		Epiphany.	
7 Fr.		5th. Legislatures meet in Maine and Mass.	
8 Sa.		9th. ☿ in Perigee. but	
9 B		1st Sund. after Epiphany.	
10 Mo.		9th. ☿ runs high. cold.	
11 Tu.		Alexander Hamilton born, 1757.	
12 W.		☿ ☿ ☿. Very high tides.	
13 Th.		Drifting winds.	
14 Fr.		☿ Alfonso, the newly chosen king of Spain, arrives in Madrid, 1875.	
15 Sa.		Gold 112, 1875. Warmer.	
16 B		2d Sund. after Epiphany.	
17 Mo.		☿ ☿ ☿. ☿ Franklin born, 1706 — Jan. 6th. O. S.	
18 Tu.		Expect a storm.	
19 W.		☿ Intensely cold weather in New England, 1875.	
20 Th.		☿ ☿ ☿, ☿ ☿ ☿. Windy.	
21 Fr.		Very low tides.	
22 Sa.		☿ in Apogee. Pleasant.	
23 B		3d Sund. after Epiphany.	
24 Mo.		23d. ☿ runs low.	
25 Tu.		Conversion of St. Paul. Colder.	
26 W.		27th. ☿ ☿ ☿. ☿ 21st. Vaccination introduced, 1799.	
27 Th.		☿ in ☿. ☿ ☿ ☿. Hi. tides.	
28 Fr.		☿ gr. elong. E. ☿ ☿ ☿.	
29 Sa.		☿ ☿ ☿. ☿ 24th. Rev. Chas. Kingsley, novelist, died, 1875.	
30 B		4th Sund. after Epiphany.	
31 Mo.		☿ ☿ ☿. Low tides.	

1876.

FEBRUARY, Second Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
1	17	S.	8	7	15	21	13	13	24	19	11	19	25	9	8
2	16		51	8	15	2	14	13	4	20	10	58	26	8	46
3	16		34	9	14	43	15	12	43	21	10	36	27	8	23
4	16		16	10	14	23	16	12	23	22	10	14	28	8	1
5	15		58	11	14	4	17	12	2	23	9	53	29	7	38
6	15		39	12	13	44	18	11	41	24	9	30			

- ☽ First Quarter, 2d day, 9h. 9m., evening, W.
 ○ Full Moon, 9th day, 1h. 2m., evening, E.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 17th day, 0h. 11m., morning, E.
 ● New Moon, 25th day, 1h. 36m., morning, E.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉	Rises.	Sets.	Length of Days.	Day's Incre.	Sun Slow.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.	☽'s Place.	☽ Sets.	☽ Souths.
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.		Morn. h. Even h.		h. m.	h. m.
32	1	Tu.	☉	7 15	5 13	9 58	0 55	14	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ h'd	morn.	4 53
33	2	W.		7 14	5 15	10 1	0 58	14	7	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ n'k	0 1	5 43
34	3	Th.		7 13	5 16	10 3	1 0	14	8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ n'k	1 16	6 37
35	4	Fr.		7 11	5 18	10 7	1 4	14	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ arm	2 34	7 37
36	5	Sa.		7 10	5 19	10 9	1 6	14	10	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ arm	3 51	8 41
37	6	S.	☉	7 9	5 20	10 11	1 8	14	11	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ br.	5 1	9 47
38	7	M.		7 8	5 22	10 14	1 11	14	12	9	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ br.	6 0	10 50
39	8	Tu.		7 7	5 23	10 16	1 13	14	13	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ h'rt	6 46	11 49
40	9	W.		7 5	5 24	10 19	1 16	14	○	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ h'rt	rises	morn.
41	10	Th.		7 4	5 26	10 22	1 19	14	15	—	0 bel.	6 45	0 44
42	11	Fr.		7 3	5 27	10 24	1 21	14	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ bel.	7 56	1 33
43	12	Sa.		7 1	5 28	10 27	1 24	14	17	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ rei.	9 5	2 19
44	13	S.	☉	7 0	5 29	10 29	1 26	14	18	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ rei.	10 12	3 3
45	14	M.		6 59	5 31	10 32	1 29	14	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 rei.	11 19	3 47
46	15	Tu.		6 58	5 32	10 34	1 31	14	20	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.	morn.	4 31
47	16	W.		6 56	5 33	10 37	1 34	14	21	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.	0 26	5 16
48	17	Th.		6 55	5 34	10 39	1 36	14	22	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ thi.	1 31	6 3
49	18	Fr.		6 53	5 36	10 43	1 40	14	23	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ thi.	2 35	6 53
50	19	Sa.		6 52	5 37	10 45	1 42	14	24	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ thi.	3 34	7 44
51	20	S.	☉	6 50	5 38	10 48	1 45	14	25	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ kn.	4 26	8 36
52	21	M.		6 49	5 39	10 50	1 47	14	26	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ kn.	5 10	9 27
53	22	Tu.		6 47	5 41	10 54	1 51	14	27	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ legs	5 47	10 17
54	23	W.		6 46	5 42	10 56	1 53	14	28	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 legs	6 16	11 5
55	24	Th.		6 44	5 43	10 59	1 56	13	29	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ legs	sets	11 51
56	25	Fr.		6 42	5 44	11 2	1 59	13	●	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	— feet	6 21	0 36
57	26	Sa.		6 41	5 46	11 5	2 2	13	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	7 30	1 20
58	27	S.	☉	6 39	5 47	11 8	2 5	13	2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 h'd	8 40	2 4
59	28	M.		6 38	5 48	11 10	2 7	13	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ h'd	9 52	2 51
60	29	Tu.		6 36	5 49	11 13	2 10	13	4	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ n'k	11 6	3 40

No reproof or denunciation is so potent as the silent influence of a good example.

FEBRUARY hath 29 days.

1876.



Lo, arctic splendors o'er the sky
 Their flashing glory throw;
 Below, in countless happy homes,
 Love's flame doth brightly glow!

GEORGIANNA L. HEATH.

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	♂ in Per. 2d. ♂ ♀ ☾.	Cut up swedes for cows and young stock. They thrive upon them at this time of the year. Cows need the card and the brush now, and it pays to look out for their wants day by day. We must treat them well if we would make them pay. If they give milk it is a good plan to cut and soak the hay and roots a few hours in hot water, in a tight box. It makes them give more, and milk pays just now. The chores at the barn will take up a large part of the time, and the woodpile will need to be looked to. Dry wood is the best to use, though a stick of green now and then will hold a fire well. I like to have both on hand and to use, the one to start up a fire, and the other to hold on to it. There is time to spare now, and it must not be lost; have some plan to save it all, and a good book to fill up the odd hours. It will not do to sit round and spend life in dreams; they do no good; they do not make the pot boil, and they do not store the mind with right thoughts, high aims, or noble purposes. A book that has the real meat in it will do good and only good, and that right on through life. There is some time to go to the Farmers' Club, too. We can learn a great deal from a plain talk on matters about the farm. It sets the mind to work, and that is a great gain.
2	W.	Purifica. of V. Mary. Candlemas Day.	
3	Th.	Length of night 13h. 55m.	
4	Fr.	<i>Signs of a thaw.</i>	
5	Sa.	♂ in ♀. 6th. ☾ ru. high.	
6	B	5th Sund. after Epiphany.	
7	Mo.	♂ ♀ ☾. ☾ in Perigee.	
8	Tu.	{ O. S. 1586-7, Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded. <i>Mild,</i>	
9	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. <i>if the prevailing</i>	
10	Th.	Very high tides. <i>winds</i>	
11	Fr.	<i>are from the south.</i>	
12	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾ inf. { Abraham Lincoln born, 1809.	
13	B	Septuagesima Sunday.	
14	Mo.	St. Valentine. <i>Signs of a</i>	
15	Tu.	Gold 114 5-8, 1875. <i>coming storm,</i>	
16	W.	<i>and variable winds.</i>	
17	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♂ ♀ ☾.	
18	Fr.	☾ in Apogee. { O. S. 1546, Luther died.	
19	Sa.	☾ ♀ ☾. ☾ runs low.	
20	B	Sexages. Sun. Very low ti.	
21	Mo.	{ 22d. Sir Chas. Lyell, eminent geologist, died, 1875.	
22	Tu.	WASHINGTON BORN, 1732.	
23	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. <i>A north-east</i>	
24	Th.	St. Matthias. ♂ ♀ ☾.	
25	Fr.	<i>storm may be expected.</i>	
26	Sa.	27th. H. W. Longfellow born, 1807.	
27	B	Quin., or Shrove Sunday.	
28	Mo.	♂ ♀ ☾. High tides.	
29	Tu.	Shrove Tues. ♂ ♀ ☾. ♂ ♀ ☾.	

1876.

MARCH, Third Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
	1	7	S. 15	7	4	56	13	2	35	19	0	S. 13	25	2	9
	2	6	52	8	4	33	14	2	11	20	0	N. 11	26	2	33
	3	6	29	9	4	9	15	1	48	21	0	35	27	2	56
	4	6	6	10	3	46	16	1	24	22	0	58	28	3	19
	5	5	43	11	3	22	17	1	0	23	1	22	29	3	43
	6	5	20	12	2	59	18	0	37	24	1	45	30	4	6

☾ First Quarter, 3d day, 5h. 3m., morning, W.

○ Full Moon, 10th day, 1h. 28m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 17th day, 8h. 40m., evening, E.

● New Moon, 25th day, 3h. 27m., evening, W.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Length of Days. h. m.	Day's Incre. h. m.	Sun Slow. m.	Moon's Age.	Full Moon, Boston. Morn. h. m.	Sea, Even. h. m.	☾'s Place.	☾ Sets. h. m.	☾ Souths. h. m.
61	1	W.		6 34	5 51	11 17	2 14	12	5	2 3/4	3 1/4	n'k	morn.	4 33
62	2	Th.		6 33	5 52	11 19	2 16	12	6	3 1/2	4	arm	0 23	5 30
63	3	Fr.		6 31	5 53	11 22	2 19	12	7	4 1/2	5	arm	1 39	6 32
64	4	Sa.		6 30	5 54	11 24	2 21	12	8	5 1/2	6 1/4	br.	2 51	7 35
65	5	S.		6 28	5 56	11 28	2 25	12	9	6 3/4	7 1/2	br.	3 53	8 38
66	6	M.		6 26	5 57	11 31	2 28	11	10	8	8 1/2	h'rt	4 42	9 37
67	7	Tu.		6 25	5 58	11 33	2 30	11	11	9	9 1/2	h'rt	5 19	10 32
68	8	W.		6 23	5 59	11 36	2 33	11	12	10	10 1/2	h'rt	5 48	11 22
69	9	Th.		6 21	6 0	11 39	2 36	11	13	10 3/4	11 1/4	bel.	rises	morn.
70	10	Fr.		6 20	6 2	11 42	2 39	10	○	11 1/2	—	bel.	6 44	0 9
71	11	Sa.		6 18	6 3	11 45	2 42	10	15	0	0 1/2	rei.	7 53	0 54
72	12	S.		6 16	6 4	11 48	2 45	10	16	0 3/4	1 1/4	rei.	9 1	1 38
73	13	M.		6 15	6 5	11 50	2 47	9	17	1 1/2	2	sec.	10 9	2 22
74	14	Tu.		6 13	6 6	11 53	2 50	9	18	2 1/4	2 1/2	sec.	11 15	3 8
75	15	W.		6 11	6 7	11 56	2 53	9	19	3	3 1/4	thi.	morn.	3 55
76	16	Th.		6 10	6 8	11 58	2 55	9	20	3 1/2	4	thi.	0 21	4 44
77	17	Fr.		6 8	6 9	12 1	2 58	8	21	4 1/2	5	thi.	1 23	5 35
78	18	Sa.		6 6	6 11	12 5	3 2	8	22	5 1/4	6	kn.	2 17	6 27
79	19	S.		6 4	6 12	12 8	3 5	8	23	6 1/4	7	kn.	3 5	7 18
80	20	M.		6 3	6 13	12 10	3 7	7	24	7 1/2	8	legs	3 45	8 9
81	21	Tu.		6 1	6 14	12 13	3 10	7	25	8 1/2	9	legs	4 16	8 57
82	22	W.		5 59	6 15	12 16	3 13	7	26	9 1/4	9 3/4	legs	4 43	9 44
83	23	Th.		5 57	6 16	12 19	3 16	6	27	10	10 1/4	feet	5 7	10 29
84	24	Fr.		5 56	6 17	12 21	3 18	6	28	10 1/2	11	feet	5 25	11 13
85	25	Sa.		5 54	6 19	12 25	3 22	6	●	11 1/4	11 1/2	h'd	sets	11 58
86	26	S.		5 52	6 20	12 28	3 25	6	1	—	0	h'd	7 37	0 45
87	27	M.		5 50	6 21	12 31	3 28	5	2	0 1/4	0 1/2	n'k	8 52	1 34
88	28	Tu.		5 49	6 22	12 33	3 30	5	3	1	1 1/4	n'k	10 10	2 27
89	29	W.		5 47	6 23	12 36	3 33	5	4	1 3/4	2	n'k	11 29	3 24
90	30	Th.		5 45	6 24	12 39	3 36	4	5	2 1/2	3	arm	morn.	4 25
91	31	Fr.		5 43	6 25	12 42	3 39	4	6	3 1/4	4	arm	0 43	5 29

MARCH hath 31 days.

1876.



The wintry West extends his blast,
And hail and rain does blow ;
Or the stormy North sends, driving forth,
The blinding sleet and snow.

BURNS.

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	Ash. Wednes. St. David. ♂ ♀ ♂.	SNOW and slosh, clouds, storm, and sun strive for the lead now. Well, never mind, "Let the hurricane roar," as the boys say. Sleek up the yard and the whole place. Lay up walls, mend the tools, and put on a coat of paint here and there. All we can do to get ready for a press of work will be clear gain. The chores at the barn and in the house will need some care. And then there is the pile of wood to cut and store for use by and by. It won't pay to stop work in June, to run and get up wood to make the kitchen fire go. It will cost twice as much to do it then as it does now, nor will the wood do as well. We must look ahead in this world to see what is to come next. We might get in the plough near the end of the month, and sow a few pease, though there is not much to be gained. The soil must be warm as well as moist, to make things grow. It is a good plan to sow clover seed on lands seeded down last fall, and when there comes a light snow is the best time to do it. As soon as warm days come, tar apple trees to head off the canker worm, if you have it near you. Cut and feed out the mangolds this month. They are worth more now than they were two months ago.
2	Th.	1st. ♀ in ♀. Cold.	
3	Fr.	Length of night 12h. 37m.	
4	Sa.	☾ runs high. Low tides.	
5	A	1st Su. in Lent. ☾ in Peri.	
6	Mo.	♀ in ♀. 5th. Boston Massacre, 1770.	
7	Tu.	♂ ☾ ☾. Signs of a thaw.	
8	W.	{ 1st. Civil Rights Bill signed by President Grant, 1875.	
9	Th.	☾ eclipsed, visible.	
10	Fr.	♀ gr. elong. W. Hi. tides.	
11	Sa.	Cold and uncomfortable.	
12	A	2d Sun. in Lent. ♂ ♀ ♀.	
13	Mo.	15th. Andrew Jackson born, 1767.	
14	Tu.	State election in New Hampshire.	
15	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. Gold 116, 1875.	
16	Th.	17th. Days and nights nearly equal.	
17	Fr.	St. Patrick. ☾ in Apogee.	
18	Sa.	♂ ♀ ♀. ☾ runs low.	
19	A	3d Su. in Lent. Very lo. ti.	
20	Mo.	☉ ent. ♀. SPRING BEGINS.	
21	Tu.	St. Benedict. Seasonable.	
22	W.	25th. 1st day of the year in old style — changed, 1752, to present style.	
23	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♂ ♀ ☾.	
24	Fr.	Queen Elizabeth died, O. S. 1603.	
25	Sa.	Annun. or Lady Day. ☉ ecl., vis.	
26	A	4th Sunday in Lent.	
27	Mo.	♂ ♀ ☾. Blustering.	
28	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☾. ♂ ♂ ☾.	
29	W.	♂ ♂ ♀. High tides.	
30	Th.	☾ in Perigee. { Sicilian Vespers, O. S. 1282.	
31	Fr.	☾ runs high.	

1876.

APRIL, Fourth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

O's Declination.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
	1	4	N.52	7	7	9	13	9	21	19	11	28	25	13	28
	2	5	15	8	7	31	14	9	43	20	11	49	26	13	47
	3	5	38	9	7	54	15	10	4	21	12	9	27	14	6
	4	6	1	10	8	16	16	10	25	22	12	29	28	14	25
	5	6	24	11	8	38	17	10	46	23	12	49	29	14	44
	6	6	46	12	9	0	18	11	7	24	13	9	30	15	2

☾ First Quarter, 1st day, 11h. 28m., morning, E.

○ Full Moon, 8th day, 2h. 54m., evening, E.

☾ Last Quarter, 16th day, 3h. 53m., evening, W.

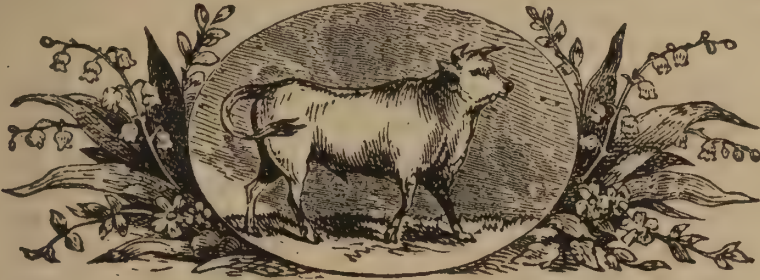
● New Moon, 24th day, 2h. 19m., morning, E.

☾ First Quarter, 30th day, 5h. 43m., evening, W.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☾		☾		Length of Days.		Day's Incre.		Sun Slow.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☾'s Place.	☾ Sets.		☾ Souths.
			Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Morn. h.	Even h.			h. m.	h. m.				
92	1	Sa.	5 41	6 26	12 45	3 42	4 7	4 1 ¹ / ₄	5	br.	1 48	6 32						
93	2	S.	5 40	6 28	12 48	3 45	3 8	5 1 ¹ / ₂	6 1 ¹ / ₄	br.	2 40	7 31						
94	3	M.	5 38	6 29	12 51	3 48	3 9	6 3 ³ / ₄	7 1 ¹ / ₄	h'rt	3 20	8 26						
95	4	Tu.	5 37	6 30	12 53	3 50	3 10	7 3 ³ / ₄	8 1 ¹ / ₂	h'rt	3 51	9 16						
96	5	W.	5 35	6 31	12 56	3 53	3 11	8 3 ³ / ₄	9 1 ¹ / ₄	bel.	4 15	10 3						
97	6	Th.	5 33	6 32	12 59	3 56	2 12	9 3 ³ / ₄	10 1 ¹ / ₄	bel.	4 37	10 48						
98	7	Fr.	5 32	6 33	13 1	3 58	2 13	10 1 ¹ / ₂	11	rei.	4 57	11 32						
99	8	Sa.	5 30	6 34	13 4	4 1	2 ○	11 1 ¹ / ₄	11 3 ³ / ₄	rei.	rises	morn.						
100	9	S.	5 28	6 35	13 7	4 4	1 15	—	0	sec.	7 51	0 15						
101	10	M.	5 27	6 36	13 9	4 6	1 16	0 1 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ³ / ₄	sec.	8 59	1 0						
102	11	Tu.	5 25	6 38	13 13	4 10	1 17	1	1 1 ¹ / ₂	sec.	10 6	1 47						
103	12	W.	5 23	6 39	13 16	4 13	1 18	1 3 ³ / ₄	2 1 ¹ / ₄	thi.	11 10	2 35						
104	13	Th.	5 22	6 40	13 18	4 15	0 19	2 1 ¹ / ₂	2 3 ³ / ₄	thi.	morn.	3 26						
105	14	Fr.	5 20	6 41	13 21	4 18	0 20	3	3 1 ¹ / ₂	kn.	0 8	4 18						
106	15	Sa.	5 18	6 42	13 24	4 21	F. 21	3 3 ³ / ₄	4 1 ¹ / ₂	kn.	0 59	5 9						
107	16	S.	5 17	6 43	13 26	4 23	0 22	4 3 ³ / ₄	5 1 ¹ / ₄	kn.	1 41	6 0						
108	17	M.	5 15	6 44	13 29	4 26	1 23	5 3 ³ / ₄	6 1 ¹ / ₄	legs	2 15	6 49						
109	18	Tu.	5 14	6 45	13 31	4 28	1 24	6 3 ³ / ₄	7 1 ¹ / ₄	legs	2 43	7 35						
110	19	W.	5 12	6 46	13 34	4 31	1 25	7 3 ³ / ₄	8 1 ¹ / ₄	feet	3 7	8 20						
111	20	Th.	5 11	6 48	13 37	4 34	1 26	8 1 ¹ / ₂	9	feet	3 28	9 5						
112	21	Fr.	5 9	6 49	13 40	4 37	1 27	9 1 ¹ / ₄	9 3 ³ / ₄	feet	3 47	9 49						
113	22	Sa.	5 8	6 50	13 42	4 39	2 28	10	10 1 ¹ / ₄	h'd	4 7	10 35						
114	23	S.	5 6	6 51	13 45	4 42	2 29	10 3 ³ / ₄	11	h'd	4 29	11 23						
115	24	M.	5 5	6 52	13 47	4 44	2 ●	11 1 ¹ / ₂	11 3 ³ / ₄	n'k	sets	0 15						
116	25	Tu.	5 3	6 53	13 50	4 47	2 1	—	0 1 ¹ / ₄	n'k	9 10	1 12						
117	26	W.	5 2	6 54	13 52	4 49	2 2	0 1 ¹ / ₂	1	arm	10 29	2 14						
118	27	Th.	5 0	6 55	13 55	4 52	3 3	1 1 ¹ / ₄	2	arm	11 39	3 19						
119	28	Fr.	4 59	6 56	13 57	4 54	3 4	2 1 ¹ / ₄	2 3 ³ / ₄	br.	morn.	4 24						
120	29	Sa.	4 57	6 57	14 0	4 57	3 5	3 1 ¹ / ₄	4	br.	0 36	5 26						
121	30	S.	4 56	6 58	14 2	4 59	3 6	4 1 ¹ / ₄	5	h'rt	1 21	6 22						

APRIL hath 30 days.

1876.



Who knows not Spring? Who doubts, when blows
Her breath, that Spring is come indeed?
The swallow doubts not; nor the rose
That stirs, but wakes not; nor the weed.

DE VERE.

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.	Length of night 11h. 14m.	It is of no use to plough when the land is too wet; it is time lost; so we might as well wait till the sun and air have made it fit to work well. We can do some smart work under the barn now and then, and haul out a part of that big pile there. If it is spread out on the land where it is to be used, it will take no harm, and it is a great deal better to spread it from the cart than to dump it in heaps. I don't like to have the rain wash all the best part of it down in the spots where the heaps lie. If it is spread on even, and the rain washes it down, it goes into the soil just where it ought to go, and the soil holds it there, as tight as a vice, till the roots of plants are ready to grasp it, and use it to build up their growth. Set out small fruits. Sow onions, beets, and radishes, and set out asparagus in the garden. There is nothing that is so apt to give health and to suit the taste like the small fruits in their prime; and there is no man that can have these at so small a cost, as he who owns a strip of land. Get ready to fight the tent caterpillar. A long pole, with a brush on the end of it, is good for him. It is a shame to let him eat up the apple trees every year.
2	A	5th Su. in Lent. Passion Sund.	
3	Mo.	Low tides. State election in Conn.	
4	Tu.	3d. ☿ ♄ ☾. { 3d. Washington Irving born, 1783.	
5	W.	State election in Rhode Island.	
6	Th.	Raphael died, 1520, O. S.	
7	Fr.	<i>Fine weather alternating</i>	
8	Sa.	<i>with sudden showers.</i>	
9	A	Palm Sund. High tides.	
10	Mo.	{ 9th. Surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House, 1865.	
11	Tu.	<i>Fine but variable.</i>	
12	W.	☿ ♃ ☾. Henry Clay born, 1777.	
13	Th.	14th. ☾ runs low.	
14	Fr.	Good Friday. ☾ in Apogee.	
15	Sa.	Abraham Lincoln died, 1865.	
16	A	Easter Sunday.	
17	Mo.	15th. Gold 115 1-8, 1875. <i>Rainy.</i>	
18	Tu.	Very low tides.	
19	W.	☿ ♄ ☾. Battle of Lexington, 1775.	
20	Th.	<i>Grows fine again.</i>	
21	Fr.	{ 22d. John Harper, head of firm of Harper & Bros., died, 1875, aged 78.	
22	Sa.	☿ ♀ ☉ sup. ☿ ♀ ☉.	
23	A	Low Su. St. George. ☿ ♀ ☿.	
24	Mo.	☿ ♀ ☾. ☿ ♀ ☾. ♀ in ☿.	
25	Tu.	St. Mark. 26th. ☿ ☿ ☾.	
26	W.	☾ in Peri. Very high tides.	
27	Th.	☿ ♀ ☾. ☾ runs high.	
28	Fr.	{ Great fire at Oshkosh, Wis. About five hundred buildings burned; loss about \$2,000,000., 1875.	
29	Sa.		
30	A	2d Sun. af. East. ☿ ♄ ☾.	

1876.

MAY, Fifth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
	1	15	N.20	7	17	3	13	18	36	19	19	57	25	21	6
	2	15	38	8	17	19	14	18	50	20	20	9	26	21	17
	3	15	55	9	17	35	15	19	4	21	20	22	27	21	27
	4	16	13	10	17	51	16	19	18	22	20	33	28	21	36
	5	16	30	11	18	6	17	19	31	23	20	45	29	21	45
	6	16	46	12	18	21	18	19	44	24	20	56	30	21	54

○ Full Moon, 8th day, 5h. 8m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 16th day, 8h. 42m., morning, W.

● New Moon, 23d day, 10h. 41m., morning, E.

☽ First Quarter, 30th day, 1h. 4m., morning, W.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉ Rises.	☉ Sets.	Length of Days.	Day's Ince.	Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.	☽'s Place.	☽ Sets.	☽ Souths.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.		Morn. Even.		h. m.	h. m.
122	1	M.	4 54	6 59	14 5	5 2	3 7	5½	6	h'rt	1 54	7 14
123	2	Tu.	4 53	7 1	14 8	5 5	3 8	6½	7	bel.	2 20	8 1
124	3	W.	4 52	7 2	14 10	5 7	3 9	7½	8	bel.	2 43	8 46
125	4	Th.	4 51	7 3	14 12	5 9	3 10	8½	9	rei.	3 2	9 29
126	5	Fr.	4 50	7 4	14 14	5 11	4 11	9½	9¾	rei.	3 21	10 12
127	6	Sa.	4 48	7 5	14 17	5 14	4 12	10¼	10½	rei.	3 41	10 56
128	7	S.	4 47	7 6	14 19	5 16	4 13	11	11¼	sec.	4 3	11 41
129	8	M.	4 46	7 7	14 21	5 18	4 ○	11¾	—	sec.	rises	morn.
130	9	Tu.	4 45	7 8	14 23	5 20	4 15	0	0½	thi.	8 58	0 29
131	10	W.	4 44	7 9	14 25	5 22	4 16	0¾	1¼	thi.	9 58	1 19
132	11	Th.	4 43	7 10	14 27	5 24	4 17	1½	1¾	thi.	10 52	2 10
133	12	Fr.	4 41	7 11	14 30	5 27	4 18	2	2½	kn.	11 37	3 2
134	13	Sa.	4 40	7 12	14 32	5 29	4 19	2¾	3¼	kn.	morn.	3 53
135	14	S.	4 39	7 13	14 34	5 31	4 20	3½	4	legs	0 14	4 42
136	15	M.	4 38	7 14	14 36	5 33	4 21	4¼	4¾	legs	0 44	5 29
137	16	Tu.	4 37	7 15	14 38	5 35	4 22	5	5¾	legs	1 9	6 14
138	17	W.	4 36	7 16	14 40	5 37	4 23	6	6½	feet	1 31	6 57
139	18	Th.	4 35	7 17	14 42	5 39	4 24	7	7¼	feet	1 50	7 40
140	19	Fr.	4 35	7 18	14 43	5 40	4 25	7¾	8¼	h'd	2 10	8 24
141	20	Sa.	4 34	7 19	14 45	5 42	4 26	8½	9	h'd	2 30	9 10
142	21	S.	4 33	7 20	14 47	5 44	4 27	9¼	9¾	n'k	2 55	10 0
143	22	M.	4 32	7 21	14 49	5 46	4 28	10¼	10½	n'k	3 24	10 55
144	23	Tu.	4 31	7 22	14 51	5 48	3 ●	11	11¼	arm	sets	11 56
145	24	W.	4 31	7 23	14 52	5 49	3 1	—	0	arm	9 21	1 1
146	25	Th.	4 30	7 24	14 54	5 51	3 2	0¼	0¾	br.	10 26	2 9
147	26	Fr.	4 29	7 25	14 56	5 53	3 3	1¼	1¾	br.	11 16	3 14
148	27	Sa.	4 29	7 26	14 57	5 54	3 4	2	2¾	h'rt	11 54	4 15
149	28	S.	4 28	7 27	14 59	5 56	3 5	3	3¾	h'rt	morn.	5 10
150	29	M.	4 27	7 27	15 0	5 57	3 6	4	4¾	bel.	0 25	5 59
151	30	Tu.	4 27	7 28	15 1	5 58	3 7	5	5¾	bel.	0 47	6 45
152	31	W.	4 26	7 29	15 3	6 0	2 8	6¼	6¾	bel.	1 8	7 28

MAY hath 31 days.

1876.



But soft! a sultry morning breaks;
 The cowslips make the brown brook gay;
 A happier hour, a longer day.
 Now the sun leads in the May,
 Now desire of action wakes,
 And the wish to roam.

EMERSON.

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Mo.	St. Philip and St. James. <i>Chilly.</i>	PLOUGH early and deep. The best work pays in the end. Make a rule at all times to do your level best. Corn will soon come to planting. Give it warm and light land. If it is made rich and full of plant food, it will be all the better. Treat it well if you would get a good crop. The mangold, for a field crop for stock, ought to go in the ground before the middle of the month. It is a kind of beet, and one of the best roots we can raise. It needs a strong soil. It is a good plan to soak the seed in warm water a few hours before it is put in the ground. With good care and clean work, you ought to get from forty to fifty tons of this root to the acre. Isn't that as good as a ton of poor hay on the same land? Get the cows out to grass early. After the long months in the barn they want to be free. We would not wait for the 20th, as we used to, to turn cattle out to grass. But do it with care. Give them a few hours a day, at first, just to let them nip the fresh, new grass, and keep up the feed in the barn. Make the change slow, and it will be best for the cows, and also for the pasture. There is the garden, too. Plant, and sow, and hoe, all the time you can get.
2	Tu.	Length of night 9h. 51m.	
3	W.	Connecticut legislature meets at Hartford.	
4	Th.	♀ gr. elo. E. 3d. Low tides.	
5	Fr.	☐ ♄ ☉. Napoleon died, 1821.	
6	Sa.	§ 7th. St'm'r Schiller ran ashore in a fog, on the Scilly Isles; more than 300	
7	A	3d Sun. after East. § lives lost, 1875.	
8	Mo.	<i>Signs of rain.</i>	
9	Tu.	♂ ♃ ☉. High tides.	
10	W.	§ 9th. Count Zinzendorf, founder of the Moravian Brethren, died, 1760.	
11	Th.	☉ runs low.	
12	Fr.	☉ in Apogee. <i>Pleasant.</i>	
13	Sa.	Pope Pius IX. born, 1792.	
14	A	4th Sunday after Easter.	
15	Mo.	Gold 115 7-8, 1875.	
16	Tu.	§ 17th. John C. Breckinridge, Conf. gen. and ex vice-pres. U. S., d., 1875, aged 54.	
17	W.	♂ ♃ ☉. Very low tides.	
18	Th.	17th. ♂ ♃ ☉. <i>Cool.</i>	
19	Fr.	§ 20th. Town of Osceola, Pa., almost destroyed by fire, 1875.	
20	Sa.	♀ greatest elongation E.	
21	A	Rogation Sunday. ♂ ♃ ☉.	
22	Mo.	24th. Queen Victoria born, 1819.	
23	Tu.	25th. Very high tides.	
24	W.	♂ ♃ ☉. ☉ in Perigee.	
25	Th.	Ascen. Day or Holy Thu. ♂ ♂ ☉.	
26	Fr.	♂ ♃ ☉. 25th. ☉ ru. high.	
27	Sa.	§ Appal. disaster at So. Holyoke; a church takes fire, and over 60 lives lost, 1875.	
28	A	Sunday after Ascension.	
29	Mo.	28th. ♂ ♄ ☉, ☐ ♃ ☉.	
30	Tu.	§ R. I. legislature meets at Newport. DECORATION DAY.	
31	W.	Low tides. <i>Showery.</i>	

1876.

JUNE, Sixth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
	1	22	N.11	7	22	51	13	23	16	19	23	27	25	23	23
	2	22	18	8	22	56	14	23	19	20	23	27	26	23	21
	3	22	25	9	23	1	15	23	21	21	23	27	27	23	18
	4	22	32	10	23	5	16	23	23	22	23	27	28	23	15
	5	22	39	11	23	9	17	23	25	23	23	26	29	23	12
	6	22	45	12	23	13	18	23	26	24	23	25	30	23	8

○ Full Moon, 6th day, 7h. 53m., evening, E.

☾ Last Quarter, 14th day, 10h. 30m., evening, E.

● New Moon, 21st day, 5h. 32m., evening, E.

☽ First Quarter, 28th day, 10h. 30m., morning, E.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉	Rises.	Sets.	Length of Days.	Day's Ince.	Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea. Boston.	D's	☽	☽
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.		Morn. Even.	Place.	Sets. h. m.	Souths. h. m.
153	1	Th.	4 26	7 30	15 46	1	2	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	rei.	1 28	8 11
154	2	Fr.	4 25	7 30	15 56	2	2	10	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	rei.	1 48	8 54
155	3	Sa.	4 25	7 31	15 66	3	2	11	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	sec.	2 9	9 39
156	4	S.	4 25	7 32	15 76	4	2	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	sec.	2 32	10 25
157	5	M.	4 24	7 32	15 86	5	2	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	thi.	3 1	11 14
158	6	Tu.	4 24	7 33	15 96	6	2	○	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	thi.	3 35	morn.
159	7	W.	4 24	7 34	15 106	7	1	15	—	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	thi.	rises	0 5
160	8	Th.	4 24	7 34	15 106	7	1	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	kn.	9 34	0 57
161	9	Fr.	4 24	7 35	15 116	8	1	17	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	kn.	10 13	1 48
162	10	Sa.	4 23	7 35	15 126	9	1	18	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	legs	10 46	2 38
163	11	S.	4 23	7 36	15 136	10	1	19	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	legs	11 11	3 25
164	12	M.	4 23	7 36	15 136	10	0	20	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	legs	11 34	4 10
165	13	Tu.	4 23	7 37	15 146	11	0	21	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	feet	11 53	4 53
166	14	W.	4 23	7 37	15 146	11	S.	22	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	feet	morn.	5 35
167	15	Th.	4 23	7 38	15 156	12	0	23	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	h'd	0 13	6 17
168	16	Fr.	4 23	7 38	15 156	12	1	24	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	h'd	0 33	7 1
169	17	Sa.	4 23	7 38	15 156	12	1	25	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	h'd	0 54	7 47
170	18	S.	4 23	7 39	15 166	13	1	26	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	n'k	1 19	8 39
171	19	M.	4 23	7 39	15 166	13	1	27	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	n'k	1 51	9 36
172	20	Tu.	4 23	7 39	15 16	Dec.	1	28	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	arm	2 34	10 39
173	21	W.	4 24	7 40	15 160	0	2	●	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	arm	sets	11 46
174	22	Th.	4 24	7 40	15 160	0	2	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	br.	9 6	0 54
175	23	Fr.	4 24	7 40	15 160	0	2	2	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	br.	9 50	1 59
176	24	Sa.	4 25	7 40	15 150	1	2	3	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	h'rt	10 24	2 58
177	25	S.	4 25	7 40	15 150	1	2	4	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	h'rt	10 50	3 52
178	26	M.	4 25	7 40	15 150	1	3	5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	bel.	11 12	4 41
179	27	Tu.	4 26	7 40	15 140	2	3	6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	bel.	11 33	5 26
180	28	W.	4 26	7 40	15 140	2	3	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	rei.	11 53	6 10
181	29	Th.	4 27	7 40	15 130	3	3	8	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	rei.	morn.	6 53
182	30	Fr.	4 27	7 40	15 130	3	3	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	sec.	0 13	7 37

JUNE hath 30 days.

1876.



Now is that glorious resurrection time,
 When all earth's buried beauties have new birth.
 Behold the yearly miracle complete —
 God hath created a new heaven and earth!

MRS. STOWE.

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	Nicomede. <i>Dull weather.</i>	THE corn has come to the hoe, and there is no time to lose. Weeds grow fast. Watch them, or they are sure to get ahead and make bad work. Keep them under from the first, and give them no chance to get out of hand. It does not pay to raise weeds. They take the heart out of the soil, and turn nothing into the crib in the fall. Make war upon them. Give them no quarter. It is a free fight, and to win is a duty. Then there are the worms on the trees. Keep a sharp eye on them. No gun for such game like a long pole with a brush on the end. One good twist and the fruit is ours. Now is the last chance to put in swedes. Sow the seed from the 15th to the 20th, on a light, warm soil, in good heart, and if they have any care they will give a crop that will feed many a cow through the early winter, and save hay and grain. Horses thrive on swedes, as well as other stock. Sow millet, or Hungarian grass seed, about the middle of this month, on warm soil, with some fertilizer as a dressing, and you can cut two tons of good fodder by the middle of August. Put the scythe in early. Take time by the forelock. Make the most of each shining hour.
2	Fr.	♀ in ♀. { 3d. General Sheridan married, 1875.	
3	Sa.	Length of night 8h. 54m.	
4	A	Whit-Sunday. Pentecost.	
5	Mo.	♂ ♃. <i>Changeable.</i>	
6	Tu.	{ 3d. Serious disturb. by striking miners, in Schuylkill min. region, in Pa., 1875.	
7	W.	♀ at gr. bril. ♃ runs low.	
8	Th.	♃ in Apogee. <i>Fine.</i>	
9	Fr.	7th. New Hampshire legislature meets.	
10	Sa.	7th. High tides.	
11	A	Trinity Sunday. St. Barnabas.	
12	Mo.	8th, O. S. Mohanmed died, 632.	
13	Tu.	♂ ♃. <i>Signs of rain.</i>	
14	W.	Very low tides.	
15	Th.	Corpus Christi. ♂ ♀ ☉ inf.	
16	Fr.	15th. Gold 116 3-4, 1875.	
17	Sa.	{ Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775. Grand cent. celebration of the event in Boston, 1875.	
18	A	1st Sun. af. Trin. ♂ ♃. ♃.	
19	Mo.	Length of night 8h. 44m.	
20	Tu.	☉ ent. ☿. SUMMER BEGINS.	
21	W.	♀ in ♀. ♂ ♀ ♃. ♃ in Per.	
22	Th.	♂ ♂ ♃. { 19th to 23d, longest days in the year.	
23	Fr.	♂ ♀ ♃. Very high tides.	
24	Sa.	St. John Baptist. ♂ ♃. ♃.	
25	A	2d Sunday after Trinity.	
26	Mo.	21st. ♃ runs high.	
27	Tu.	{ 23d. Great floods in the Valley of the Garonne, in the south of France; over 600 lives lost; loss of property about \$15,000,000. 1875.	
28	W.	{ 27th. International rifle-match between Irish and Americans, near Dublin, won by Americans, 1875.	
29	Th.	St. Peter. { 27th. International rifle-match between Irish and Americans, near Dublin, won by Americans, 1875.	
30	Fr.	{ 27th. International rifle-match between Irish and Americans, near Dublin, won by Americans, 1875.	

1876.

JULY, Seventh Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
1	23	N.	4	7	22	31	13	21	44	19	20	43	25	19	30
2	23		0	8	22	24	14	21	35	20	20	32	26	19	17
3	22		55	9	22	17	15	21	25	21	20	20	27	19	3
4	22		49	10	22	9	16	21	15	22	20	8	28	18	49
5	22		44	11	22	1	17	21	5	23	19	56	29	18	35
6	22		38	12	21	52	18	20	54	24	19	43	30	18	20

○ Full Moon, 6th day, 10h. 53m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 14th day, 9h. 11m., morning, W.

● New Moon, 21st day, 0h. 8m., morning, W.

☽ First Quarter, 27th day, 10h. 34m., evening, W.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉	Rises.	Sets.	Length of Days.	Day's Decre.	Sun Slow.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.	☽'s Place.	☽ Sets.	☽ Souths.
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.		Morn. h. Even. h.		h. m.	h. m.
183	1	Sa.	☉	4 27	7 40	15 13	0 3	4 10	7½	8	sec.	0 36	8 23
184	2	S.	☉	4 27	7 39	15 12	0 4	4 11	8½	9	sec.	1 4	9 11
185	3	M.	☉	4 28	7 39	15 11	0 5	4 12	9½	9¾	thi.	1 35	10 1
186	4	Tu.	☉	4 29	7 39	15 10	0 6	4 13	10¼	10½	thi.	2 14	10 52
187	5	W.	☉	4 30	7 39	15 9	0 7	4 14	11	11¼	kn.	3 3	11 44
188	6	Th.	☉	4 30	7 38	15 8	0 8	5 ○	11¾	—	kn.	rises	morn.
189	7	Fr.	☉	4 31	7 38	15 7	0 9	5 16	0	0½	legs	8 48	0 34
190	8	Sa.	☉	4 32	7 38	15 6	0 10	5 17	0¾	1	legs	9 15	1 22
191	9	S.	☉	4 32	7 37	15 5	0 11	5 18	1¼	1¾	legs	9 38	2 8
192	10	M.	☉	4 33	7 37	15 4	0 12	5 19	1¾	2¼	feet	9 59	2 52
193	11	Tu.	☉	4 34	7 36	15 2	0 14	5 20	2½	2¾	feet	10 18	3 34
194	12	W.	☉	4 35	7 36	15 1	0 15	5 21	3	3½	feet	10 37	4 15
195	13	Th.	☉	4 35	7 35	15 0	0 16	5 22	3¾	4¼	h'd	10 57	4 57
196	14	Fr.	☉	4 36	7 35	14 59	0 17	6 23	4½	5	h'd	11 20	5 41
197	15	Sa.	☉	4 37	7 34	14 57	0 19	6 24	5½	5¾	n'k	11 47	6 29
198	16	S.	☉	4 38	7 33	14 55	0 21	6 25	6¼	6¾	n'k	morn.	7 21
199	17	M.	☉	4 39	7 33	14 54	0 22	6 26	7¼	7¾	arm	0 24	8 20
200	18	Tu.	☉	4 39	7 32	14 53	0 23	6 27	8¼	8¾	arm	1 11	9 24
201	19	W.	☉	4 40	7 31	14 51	0 25	6 28	9½	9¾	br.	2 12	10 31
202	20	Th.	☉	4 41	7 30	14 49	0 27	6 29	10½	10¾	br.	sets	11 38
203	21	Fr.	☉	4 42	7 30	14 48	0 28	6 ●	11½	11¾	h'rt	8 19	0 41
204	22	Sa.	☉	4 43	7 29	14 46	0 30	6 1	—	0¼	h'rt	8 49	1 38
205	23	S.	☉	4 44	7 28	14 44	0 32	6 2	0¾	1¼	bel.	9 13	2 30
206	24	M.	☉	4 45	7 27	14 42	0 34	6 3	1½	2	bel.	9 35	3 18
207	25	Tu.	☉	4 46	7 26	14 40	0 36	6 4	2½	3	rei.	9 56	4 4
208	26	W.	☉	4 47	7 25	14 38	0 38	6 5	3¼	3¾	rei.	10 16	4 48
209	27	Th.	☉	4 48	7 24	14 36	0 40	6 6	4¼	4¾	sec.	10 39	5 33
210	28	Fr.	☉	4 49	7 23	14 34	0 42	6 7	5	5½	sec.	11 4	6 19
211	29	Sa.	☉	4 50	7 22	14 32	0 44	6 8	6	6½	sec.	11 36	7 7
212	30	S.	☉	4 51	7 21	14 30	0 46	6 9	7	7½	thi.	morn.	7 57
213	31	M.	☉	4 52	7 20	14 28	0 48	6 10	8	8½	thi.	0 13	8 48

JULY hath 31 days.

1876.



On a glorious July day,
The meadows were ripe and sweet with hay,
And the purple mountains, erect and bold,
Propped pyramid clouds of ruffled gold.

A. C. BRISTOL.

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Sa.	☉ in Apogee. Low tides.	It is not a good plan to put off haying too late. Grass ought to be cut in the bloom, and if you wait till it is all in this state, a part of it will be sure to get too ripe. It is best to strike in now, and put the right will into the work. With a good machine the horse can do a good part of the mowing, and so save time and strength. The scythe can trim up around the walls and the trees. The hoe, too, must take its turn from time to time, as well as the scythe, or the weeds will gain on us. Give some thought to the plants in the kitchen garden. It will not do to let that go. The currant worm and the squash bug, and a host of other foes are to be met. Try and head them off, or they will take a large share of the fruits of our toil. When the strawberries are all picked, it is just as well to dig up the vines and set out cabbages, or round turnips, or some other crop that comes in late, and so save the use of the land. It pays best to change the bed every year or every two years, at most. Sow turnip seed where the early pease grew, and on all spots where plants have failed. Round turnips don't amount to much, to be sure, but they are a good deal better than nothing.
2	A	3d Sun. af. Trin. ☿ ♃ ☾.	
3	Mo.	Length of night 8h. 50m.	
4	Tu.	☾ runs low. { INDEPENDENCE declared, 1776.	
5	W.	☿ ☿ ♀. ☾ in Apogee.	
6	Th.	{ 2d. Jury in Beecher-Tilton case, being unable to agree, are discharged, 1875.	
7	Fr.	High tides. <i>Hot and dry.</i>	
8	Sa.	♀ greatest elongation W.	
9	A	4th Sunday after Trinity.	
10	Mo.	☿ ♀ ☾. { 8th. Gen. F. P. Blair died at St. Louis, aged 54, '75.	
11	Tu.	12th (O. S. 1st). Battle of the Boyne, 1690.	
12	W.	{ 14th. Intercollegiate boat race, won by "Cornell," 1875.	
13	Th.	Very low tides. <i>Sultry.</i>	
14	Fr.	☿ ♀ ☉ inf. 15th. Gold 115, 1875.	
15	Sa.	St. Swithin. ☿ ♃ ☾.	
16	A	5th Sunday after Trinity.	
17	Mo.	{ Middle of July to end of August good time to bud fruit trees.	
18	Tu.	20th. ☾ in Perigee.	
19	W.	☿ ♀ ☾. ☾ runs high.	
20	Th.	St. Margaret. ☿ ♀ ☾. <i>Rain.</i>	
21	Fr.	☿ ☿ ☾. ♀ in ☊.	
22	Sa.	St. Mary Mag. ☿ ☿ ☾. ☿ ♀ ♀.	
23	A	6th Sunday after Trinity.	
24	Mo.	23d. Very high tides.	
25	Tu.	St. James. DOG DAYS BEGIN.	
26	W.	St. Anne. <i>Expect showers</i>	
27	Th.	☐ ♃ ☉. <i>with thunder.</i>	
28	Fr.	{ 27th. Duncan, Sherman & Co., the well- known banking firm, N. Y., failed, 1875.	
29	Sa.	☿ ♃ ☾. 30th. Low tides.	
30	A	7th Sunday after Trinity.	
31	Mo.	{ Andrew Johnson, ex-president U. S., died, 1875, aged 66.	

1876.

AUGUST, Eighth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
	1	17	N.50	7	16	13	13	14	26	19	12	32	25	10	30
	2	17	34	8	15	56	14	14	8	20	12	12	26	10	9
	3	17	19	9	15	38	15	13	49	21	11	52	27	9	47
	4	17	3	10	15	21	16	13	30	22	11	31	28	9	26
	5	16	46	11	15	3	17	13	11	23	11	11	29	9	5
	6	16	30	12	14	45	18	12	51	24	10	50	30	8	43

- Full Moon, 5th day, 1h. 53m., morning, W.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 12th day, 5h. 14m., evening, W.
 ● New Moon, 19th day, 7h. 41m., morning, E.
 ☽ First Quarter, 26th day, 1h. 33m., evening, E.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		☾		Length of Days.		Day's Decree.		Sun Slow.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		D's Place.	☾		☾	
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.			Morn.	Even.		Sets.	h.	m.	h.
214	1	Tu.	4 53	7 19	14 26	0 50	6 11	9	9 1/2	kn.	0 58	9 39							
215	2	W.	4 54	7 17	14 23	0 53	6 12	10	10 1/4	kn.	1 52	10 30							
216	3	Th.	4 55	7 16	14 21	0 55	6 13	10 3/4	11	kn.	2 52	11 19							
217	4	Fr.	4 56	7 15	14 19	0 57	6 14	11 1/2	11 1/2	legs	3 55	morn.							
218	5	Sa.	4 57	7 14	14 17	0 59	6	○	—	0	legs	rises	0 6						
219	6	S.	4 58	7 12	14 14	1 2	6 16	0 1/4	0 1/2	feet	8 5	0 50							
220	7	M.	4 59	7 11	14 12	1 4	5 17	0 3/4	1 1/4	feet	8 24	1 33							
221	8	Tu.	5 0	7 10	14 10	1 6	5 18	1 1/4	1 3/4	feet	8 42	2 15							
222	9	W.	5 1	7 9	14 8	1 8	5 19	2	2 1/4	h'd	9 2	2 57							
223	10	Th.	5 2	7 7	14 5	1 11	5 20	2 1/2	3	h'd	9 24	3 39							
224	11	Fr.	5 3	7 6	14 3	1 13	5 21	3 1/4	3 1/2	n'k	9 48	4 25							
225	12	Sa.	5 4	7 4	14 0	1 16	5 22	4	4 1/2	n'k	10 20	5 14							
226	13	S.	5 5	7 3	13 58	1 18	5 23	5	5 1/4	arm	11 0	6 9							
227	14	M.	5 6	7 2	13 56	1 20	4 24	6	6 1/2	arm	11 54	7 9							
228	15	Tu.	5 7	7 0	13 53	1 23	4 25	7	7 1/2	br.	morn.	8 13							
229	16	W.	5 8	6 59	13 51	1 25	4 26	8 1/4	8 3/4	br.	1 3	9 18							
230	17	Th.	5 9	6 57	13 48	1 28	4 27	9 1/4	9 3/4	br.	2 20	10 22							
231	18	Fr.	5 10	6 56	13 46	1 30	3 28	10 1/4	10 3/4	h'rt	3 42	11 21							
232	19	Sa.	5 12	6 54	13 42	1 34	3	11 1/4	11 1/2	h'rt	sets	0 16							
233	20	S.	5 13	6 53	13 40	1 36	3	1	—	0	bel.	7 36	1 6						
234	21	M.	5 14	6 51	13 37	1 39	3	2	0 1/2	0 3/4	bel.	7 58	1 54						
235	22	Tu.	5 15	6 50	13 35	1 41	3	3	1 1/4	1 3/4	rei.	8 18	2 40						
236	23	W.	5 16	6 48	13 32	1 44	2	4	2	2 1/2	rei.	8 40	3 26						
237	24	Th.	5 17	6 46	13 29	1 47	2	5	2 3/4	3 1/4	sec.	9 6	4 12						
238	25	Fr.	5 18	6 45	13 27	1 49	2	6	3 3/4	4	sec.	9 34	5 0						
239	26	Sa.	5 19	6 43	13 24	1 52	1	7	4 1/2	4 3/4	thi.	10 9	5 50						
240	27	S.	5 20	6 42	13 22	1 54	1	8	5 1/2	5 3/4	thi.	10 52	6 41						
241	28	M.	5 21	6 40	13 19	1 57	1	9	6 1/2	6 3/4	thi.	11 44	7 33						
242	29	Tu.	5 22	6 38	13 16	2 0	1	10	7 1/2	8	kn.	morn.	8 25						
243	30	W.	5 23	6 37	13 14	2 2	0	11	8 1/2	9	kn.	0 43	9 14						
244	31	Th.	5 24	6 35	13 11	2 5	0	12	9 1/2	9 3/4	legs	1 48	10 2						

AUGUST hath 31 days.

1876.



The quiet August noon has come,
A slumberous silence fills the sky,
The fields are still, the woods are dumb,
In glassy sleep the waters lie.

W. C. BRYANT.

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	☾ ru. low. { Emancip. of slaves in British Colo., 1834.	SWALE grass does not make the best of feed for cows, and yet we keep on with it year after year, as if it were the best in the barn. If there are roots to go with it, the dry cows can live through the cold months; but we are apt to give them too much of it, and bring them out in the spring the worse for the wear. Why not take hold, when the hay time is over, and drain the swamp, let off the water, and so put it in a state to raise good grass? Too much water makes bad work. The muck you take out of the ditch will pay a part of the cost, for it is good to put on to the dry and sandy plains, and to mix in the compost heap. Muck in a light soil gives it more power to take in and hold the rich gas that floats in the air, and that is added to it in the dung from the barn. Muck is good to make a mulch for the pear trees. On some kinds of land it is worth all it costs to get it out, and more too. Plough land where the pease came off, and sow on round turnips the first of this month. Grass seed can be sown as we get on near the end, and if the ground is moist it will take well, and get a strong root before the cold sets in. Cut and cure millet for hay about the middle of the month.
2	W.	☾ in Apogee. Showers.	
3	Th.	Length of night 9h. 40m.	
4	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☉ sup. { 3d. Rich'd Arkwright, celebrated inventor, died, 1792.	
5	Sa.	6th. Hi. tid. {	
6	A	8th. Su. af. Tr. Transfiguration.	
7	Mo.	6th. ♂ ♀ ♂. ♂ ♀ ☾.	
8	Tu.	♂ ♀ ♂. { 10th. 1792. Storming of the Tuileries in Paris by the mob, massacre of the Swiss guards, and capture of the king.	
9	W.		
10	Th.	St. Lawrence. Low tides.	
11	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. Signs of rain.	
12	Sa.	♂ ♀ ♂. ♂ ♀ ☉. ♂ ♂ ☉.	
13	A	9th Sunday after Trinity.	
14	Mo.	15th. ☾ ru. high. { Gold, 113 3-8, 1875.	
15	Tu.	Assump. of Virgin Mary. ☐ ♀ ☉.	
16	W.	♂ ♀ ☾. 15th. Napoleon born, 1769.	
17	Th.	☾ in Perigee. Very hot.	
18	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. { 15th. Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.	
19	Sa.	♂ ♂ ☾. Very high tides.	
20	A	10th. Sun. af. Tr. ♂ ♀ ☾.	
21	Mo.	{ Count Rumford, practical philosopher, died, 1814.	
22	Tu.	20th. ♀ at greatest bril.	
23	W.	{ 12th. Horace Binney, long sen. mem. of Philadelphia bar, died, 1875, aged 95.	
24	Th.	St. Bartholomew. Fine weather.	
25	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. { 26th. Bank of California stops payment, 1875.	
26	Sa.	29th. ♀ in ☿. Very low tid.	
27	A	11th. Sun. af. Tr. ♂ ♀ ☉.	
28	Mo.	St. Augustine. ☾ runs low.	
29	Tu.	Beheading of St. John Baptist.	
30	W.	29th. ☾ in Apogee.	
31	Th.	O. S. John Bunyan died, 1688.	

1876.

SEPTEMBER, Ninth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
	1	8	N. 0	7	5	46	13	3	29	19	1	10	25	1	10
	2	7	38	8	5	24	14	3	6	20	0	47	26	1	34
	3	7	16	9	5	1	15	2	43	21	0	N. 23	27	1	57
	4	6	54	10	4	38	16	2	20	22	0	S. 0	28	2	21
	5	6	31	11	4	15	17	1	57	23	0	24	29	2	44
	6	6	9	12	3	52	18	1	33	24	0	47	30	3	7

○ Full Moon, 3d day, 4h. 29m., evening, E.

☾ Last Quarter, 10th day, 11h. 37m., evening, E.

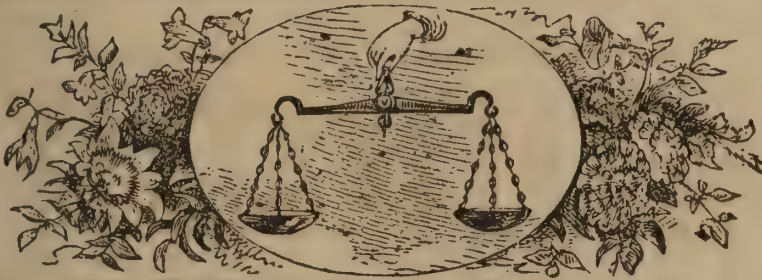
● New Moon, 17th day, 5h. 30m., evening, E.

☽ First Quarter, 25th day, 7h. 19m., morning, E.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉	Rises.	Sets.	Length of Days.	Day's Dece.	☀	☾	Full Sen. Boston.	☽'s	☽	☽
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m	Age.	Morn. Even.	Place.	Sets. h. m.	Souths. h. m.
245	1	Fr.	☉	5 25	6 33	13 8	2 8	0	13	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ legs	2 54	10 47
246	2	Sa.		5 26	6 32	13 6	2 10	1	14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 legs	4 0	11 31
247	3	S.		5 27	6 30	13 3	2 13	1	○	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet	rises	morn.
248	4	M.		5 28	6 28	13 0	2 16	1	16	—	0 feet	6 49	0 13
249	5	Tu.		5 30	6 27	12 57	2 19	2	17	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ h'd	7 9	0 55
250	6	W.		5 31	6 25	12 54	2 22	2	18	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 h'd	7 29	1 38
251	7	Th.		5 32	6 23	12 51	2 25	2	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ n'k	7 53	2 23
252	8	Fr.		5 33	6 22	12 49	2 27	3	20	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ n'k	8 21	3 12
253	9	Sa.		5 34	6 20	12 46	2 30	3	21	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ n'k	8 59	4 4
254	10	S.		5 35	6 18	12 43	2 33	3	22	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 arm	9 47	5 2
255	11	M.		5 36	6 16	12 40	2 36	4	23	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 arm	10 49	6 3
256	12	Tu.		5 37	6 14	12 37	2 39	4	24	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ br.	morn.	7 6
257	13	W.		5 38	6 13	12 35	2 41	4	25	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ br.	0 1	8 9
258	14	Th.		5 39	6 11	12 32	2 44	5	26	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ h'rt	1 19	9 8
259	15	Fr.		5 40	6 9	12 29	2 47	5	27	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ h'rt	2 39	10 3
260	16	Sa.		5 41	6 7	12 26	2 50	5	28	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bel.	3 58	10 54
261	17	S.		5 42	6 6	12 24	2 52	6	●	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ bel.	5 13	11 43
262	18	M.		5 43	6 4	12 21	2 55	6	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	— rei.	sets	0 30
263	19	Tu.		5 44	6 2	12 18	2 58	7	2	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ rei.	6 41	1 16
264	20	W.		5 45	6 0	12 15	3 1	7	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.	7 5	2 3
265	21	Th.		5 46	5 59	12 13	3 3	7	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 sec.	7 33	2 51
266	22	Fr.		5 47	5 57	12 10	3 6	8	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.	8 5	3 41
267	23	Sa.		5 48	5 55	12 7	3 9	8	6	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ thi.	8 45	4 32
268	24	S.		5 50	5 53	12 3	3 13	8	7	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ thi.	9 34	5 25
269	25	M.		5 51	5 52	12 1	3 15	9	8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ kn.	10 30	6 17
270	26	Tu.		5 52	5 50	11 58	3 18	9	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ kn.	11 31	7 7
271	27	W.		5 53	5 48	11 55	3 21	9	10	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ kn.	morn.	7 55
272	28	Th.		5 54	5 46	11 52	3 24	10	11	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ legs	0 35	8 41
273	29	Fr.		5 55	5 44	11 49	3 27	10	12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 legs	1 41	9 26
274	30	Sa.		5 56	5 43	11 47	3 29	10	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet	2 48	10 8

SEPTEMBER hath 30 days.

1876.



The morrow was a bright September morn;
 The earth was beautiful, as if new-born;
 There was that nameless splendor everywhere,
 That wild exhilaration in the air,
 Which makes the passers in the city street
 Congratulate each other as they meet.

LONGFELLOW.

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Fr.	{ Major-General Foster, U. S. A., died, aged 51, 1874.	THE rule is to sow grass seed the first of this month. If sown late in the fall it does not have time to get a firm hold on the soil when the ground freezes. Seed sown now will do well in nine cases out of ten. If sown in spring it is apt to die from the hard drought, or to be choked with weeds, if the land is foul. Sow it alone, and not with oats. Seed costs too much to risk it with a rank crop of grain, which makes it weak with its shade, so that when the grain is cut it will not stand the hot sun. We can do much to fix up the place, get out rocks, and smooth off the grass lots, ready for the mowing machine. Harvest comes on now. Towards the end of the month it will be time to top the corn. It sends the growth into the ears, so as to make it get ripe a little earlier. But it is as well to cut it up at the ground and stook it. Early fruit may be picked and sold. The grape ought to be ripe by this time. Save seed to plant next year. Top dress the grass lands. It is a good plan to plough in the fall, and if it is done now the soil will work better in spring, than if it is put off later. Don't fail to go to cattle show. It is a good place to learn. A farmer ought to take pride in the Fair.
2	Sa.	Length of night 10h. 55m.	
3	A	12th Su. af. Trin. δ $\frac{1}{2}$ C.	
4	Mo.	3d. C eclipsed, invisible.	
5	Tu.	{ State election in Vermont. DOG DAYS END.	
6	W.	{ 4th. Prof. Jeffries Wyman, eminent comparative anatomist, died, 1874.	
7	Th.	δ Ψ C. 15th. Gold, 109 3-4, 1874.	
8	Fr.	Nativity of V. Mary. High tides.	
9	Sa.	{ 13th. Guizot, French statesman and historian, died, 1874, aged 87.	
10	A	13th Sunday after Trinity.	
11	Mo.	Cru. hi. Low tid. { State election in Maine.	
12	Tu.	{ 14th. New Style introduced in England, 1752. The day following Sept. 2d was called the 14th — 11 days being dropped.	
13	W.		
14	Th.	δ Φ C. C in Perigee.	
15	Fr.	δ Ψ C. { 14th & 15th, 74. Revo. in N. Orleans; Gov. Kellogg dr. fm office, and State gov m't taken posses. of by insurg.	
16	Sa.	δ Φ C. {	
17	A	14th Su. af. Tr. $\odot$ ecl. inv.	
18	Mo.	17th. Φ gr. elo. E. Very h. t.	
19	Tu.	δ Φ C. { 18th. Commercial panic began, 1873.	
20	W.	{ 17th, 1874. N. O. revolution ended by peaceable surrender to U. S. troops.	
21	Th.	St. Matthew. 22d. δ Ψ C.	
22	Fr.	$\odot$ ent. $\cap$. AUTUMN BEGINS.	
23	Sa.	Φ greatest elongation W.	
24	A	15th Sunday after Trinity.	
25	Mo.	C runs low. { Days and nights nearly equal.	
26	Tu.	C in Apo. Very low tides.	
27	W.	{ 19th, 1874. Terrible disaster at Fall River, Mass. A mill takes fire and many of the operatives are unable to escape. 23 lives lost.	
28	Th.		
29	Fr.	St. Michael. Very pleasant.	
30	Sa.	St. Jerome. δ $\frac{1}{2}$ C.	

1876.

OCTOBER, Tenth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
	1	3	31	7	5	49	13	8	5	19	10	18	25	12	24
	2	3	54	8	6	12	14	8	28	20	10	39	26	12	45
	3	4	17	9	6	35	15	8	50	21	11	0	27	13	5
	4	4	40	10	6	58	16	9	12	22	11	22	28	13	25
	5	5	3	11	7	20	17	9	34	23	11	43	29	13	44
	6	5	26	12	7	43	18	9	56	24	12	3	30	14	4

○ Full Moon, 3d day, 6h. 12m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 10th day, 5h. 35m., morning, E.

● New Moon, 17th day, 5h. 13m., morning, E.

☽ First Quarter, 25th day, 3h. 10m., morning, W.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☼	Rises.	Sets.	Length of Days.	Day's Decre.	Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.	☽'s	☽	☽
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.		Morn. h. Even. h.	Place.	Sets. h. m.	Souths. h. m.
275	1	S.	☼	5 57	5 41	11 44	3 32	11 14	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	feet	3 53	10 51
276	2	M.		5 58	5 39	11 41	3 35	11 15	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	h'd	4 59	11 34
277	3	Tu.		5 59	5 38	11 39	3 37	11	○	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	h'd	rises	morn.
278	4	W.		6 1	5 36	11 35	3 41	11 17	—	0	h'd	5 56	0 19
279	5	Th.		6 2	5 34	11 32	3 44	12 18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	n'k	6 25	1 7
280	6	Fr.		6 3	5 32	11 29	3 47	12 19	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	n'k	7 0	1 59
281	7	Sa.		6 4	5 31	11 27	3 49	12 20	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	arm	7 44	2 56
282	8	S.	☼	6 5	5 29	11 24	3 52	13 21	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	arm	8 41	3 57
283	9	M.		6 6	5 27	11 21	3 55	13 22	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	br.	9 50	5 0
284	10	Tu.		6 7	5 26	11 19	3 57	13 23	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	br.	11 6	6 2
285	11	W.		6 8	5 24	11 16	4 0	13 24	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	h'rt	morn.	7 1
286	12	Th.		6 10	5 22	11 12	4 4	14 25	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	h'rt	0 23	7 56
287	13	Fr.		6 11	5 21	11 10	4 6	14 26	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	bel.	1 40	8 47
288	14	Sa.		6 12	5 19	11 7	4 9	14 27	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	bel.	2 55	9 35
289	15	S.	☼	6 13	5 17	11 4	4 12	14 28	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	rei.	4 7	10 22
290	16	M.		6 14	5 16	11 2	4 14	15 29	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	rei.	5 19	11 7
291	17	Tu.	●	6 15	5 14	10 59	4 17	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	rei.	sets	11 53
292	18	W.		6 17	5 13	10 56	4 20	15 1	—	0	sec.	5 33	0 41
293	19	Th.		6 18	5 11	10 53	4 23	15 2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	sec.	6 3	1 31
294	20	Fr.		6 19	5 10	10 51	4 25	15 3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	thi.	6 40	2 22
295	21	Sa.		6 20	5 8	10 48	4 28	15 4	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	thi.	7 26	3 15
296	22	S.	☼	6 22	5 7	10 45	4 31	16 5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	kn.	8 19	4 7
297	23	M.		6 23	5 5	10 42	4 34	16 6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	kn.	9 18	4 59
298	24	Tu.		6 24	5 4	10 40	4 36	16 7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	kn.	10 21	5 48
299	25	W.		6 25	5 2	10 37	4 39	16 8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	legs	11 26	6 34
300	26	Th.		6 26	5 1	10 35	4 41	16 9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	legs	morn.	7 19
301	27	Fr.		6 28	4 59	10 31	4 45	16 10	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	feet	0 31	8 1
302	28	Sa.		6 29	4 58	10 29	4 47	16 11	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	feet	1 36	8 43
303	29	S.	☼	6 30	4 57	10 27	4 49	16 12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	feet	2 41	9 26
304	30	M.		6 31	4 55	10 24	4 52	16 13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	h'd	3 49	10 10
305	31	Tu.		6 33	4 54	10 21	4 55	16 14	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	h'd	4 58	10 58

OCTOBER hath 31 days.

1876.



Ye dead leaves, dropping soft and slow,
 Ye mosses green, and lichens fair,
 Go to your graves, as I will go,
 For God is also there.

MISS MULOCH.

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	A	16th Sunday after Trinity.	THERE is no time to lose now. We must dig potatoes, get in and husk the corn, pick the fruit, and fly round till the work is done. Here and there a good crop of grass can be cut. Rowen is good for calves and lambs, and for cows in milk. We like to have a lot of it on hand, it is so sweet and full of juice. Keep the plough in the furrow as much as you can. The more we can plough in the fall the less will the work press in the spring, and the team is strong now to do the work well. It is a great help to break up the sod in the fall, for we shall have both hands full in May. It is safe to pull the mangolds at the end of the month. They will not stand a very hard frost. Top them and stack them in close piles on the field, so that they can be covered as the cold nights come on. If they are stored in the cellar now, where the air is close, they will be apt to heat and sweat, and that may hurt them. The swede will keep on its growth for a few days more, and the frost will not touch that just yet. If the canker worm has reached your trees, tar the trunks about the middle of the month. Good printers' ink is better than tar, and if it is too thick, mix in some crude rock oil.
2	Mo.	♂ ♀ . L. of ni. 12h. 20m.	
3	Tu.	2d. Major Andre hanged as a spy, 1780.	
4	W.	Vermont legislature meets.	
5	Th.	♂ ♀ . { Jonathan Edwards born, 1703, O. S.	
6	Fr.	High tides. <i>Very fine.</i>	
7	Sa.	8th and 9th. Great fire at Chicago, 1871.	
8	A	17th Sunday after Trinity.	
9	Mo.	8th. ☾ runs high.	
10	Tu.	☾ in Perigee. Low tides.	
11	W.	12th. Gen. Robert E. Lee died, 1870.	
12	Th.	♀ in ☊. ♂ ♀ ☾. <i>Cool.</i>	
13	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☉ inf. ♂ ♀ ☾.	
14	Sa.	15th, 1874. Gold 110.	
15	A	18th Su. after Cr. ♂ ♂ ☾.	
16	Mo.	♂ ♀ ☾. { 17th. Sir Philip Sidney died, 1586, O. S.	
17	Tu.	♀ in ☊. Very high tides.	
18	W.	St. Luke, Evangelist.	
19	Th.	Dean Swift died, 1745, O. S.	
20	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. <i>Expect a storm.</i>	
21	Sa.	22d. ☾ runs low.	
22	A	19th Sunday after Trinity.	
23	Mo.	24th. Daniel Webster died, 1852.	
24	Tu.	☾ in Apogee.	
25	W.	St. Crispin. <i>Cooler, but fine</i>	
26	Th.	♂ ♀ ☉. Very low tides.	
27	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾. <i>for the season.</i>	
28	Sa.	St. Simon and St. Jude. ♀ gr. el. W.	
29	A	20th Sunday after Trinity.	
30	Mo.	{ 29th. Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618, O. S.	
31	Tu.	All Hallows Eve. <i>Quite cool.</i>	

1876. NOVEMBER, Eleventh Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
	1	14	S.43	7	16	33	13	18	12	19	19	41	25	20	56
	2	15	2	8	16	50	14	18	28	20	19	54	26	21	7
	3	15	21	9	17	7	15	18	43	21	20	7	27	21	18
	4	15	39	10	17	24	16	18	58	22	20	20	28	21	28
	5	15	57	11	17	40	17	19	13	23	20	32	29	21	38
	6	15	15	12	17	57	18	19	27	24	20	44	30	21	48

○ Full Moon, 1st day, 6h. 46m., evening, E.

☾ Last Quarter, 8th day, 0h. 33m., evening, E.

● New Moon, 15th day, 8h. 3m., morning, E.

☽ First Quarter, 23d day, 11h. 42m., evening, W.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉	Rises.	Sets.	Length of Days.	Day's Decre.	Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.	D's	☽	Souths.
				h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.		Morn. Even.	Place.	Sets.	h. m.
306	1	W.	☉	6 34	4 53	10 19	4 57	16	○	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ 11	n'k	6 11	11 49
307	2	Th.		6 35	4 51	10 16	5 0	16	16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	n'k	rises	morn.
308	3	Fr.		6 36	4 50	10 14	5 2	16	17	— 0	arm	5 39	0 46
309	4	Sa.		6 38	4 49	10 11	5 5	16	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	arm	6 33	1 47
310	5	S.		6 39	4 48	10 9	5 7	16	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	br.	7 41	2 51
311	6	M.		6 40	4 47	10 7	5 9	16	20	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	br.	8 55	3 55
312	7	Tu.		6 42	4 46	10 4	5 12	16	21	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	h'rt	10 13	4 56
313	8	W.		6 43	4 44	10 1	5 15	16	22	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	h'rt	11 31	5 53
314	9	Th.		6 44	4 43	9 59	5 17	16	23	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	bel.	morn.	6 45
315	10	Fr.		6 45	4 42	9 57	5 19	16	24	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	bel.	0 44	7 32
316	11	Sa.		6 47	4 41	9 54	5 22	16	25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	bel.	1 56	8 18
317	12	S.		6 48	4 40	9 52	5 24	16	26	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	rei.	3 6	9 3
318	13	M.		6 49	4 39	9 50	5 26	15	27	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	rei.	4 16	9 48
319	14	Tu.		6 50	4 38	9 48	5 28	15	28	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	sec.	5 26	10 34
320	15	W.	●	6 52	4 37	9 45	5 31	15	●	11 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	sec.	6 34	11 22
321	16	Th.		6 53	4 36	9 43	5 33	15	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ —	thi.	sets	0 13
322	17	Fr.		6 54	4 36	9 42	5 34	15	2	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	thi.	5 19	1 5
323	18	Sa.		6 55	4 35	9 40	5 36	15	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	thi.	6 10	1 58
324	19	S.		6 57	4 34	9 37	5 39	14	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	kn.	7 7	2 50
325	20	M.		6 58	4 34	9 36	5 40	14	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	kn.	8 8	3 40
326	21	Tu.		6 59	4 33	9 34	5 42	14	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3	legs	9 12	4 28
327	22	W.		7 0	4 32	9 32	5 44	14	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	legs	10 17	5 12
328	23	Th.		7 2	4 32	9 30	5 46	13	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	legs	11 20	5 55
329	24	Fr.		7 3	4 31	9 28	5 48	13	9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	feet	morn.	6 37
330	25	Sa.		7 4	4 30	9 26	5 50	13	10	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	feet	0 24	7 18
331	26	S.		7 5	4 30	9 25	5 51	12	11	7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	h'd	1 29	8 0
332	27	M.		7 6	4 29	9 23	5 53	12	12	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8	h'd	2 36	8 45
333	28	Tu.		7 7	4 29	9 22	5 54	12	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	n'k	3 46	9 34
334	29	W.		7 8	4 28	9 20	5 56	11	14	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	n'k	5 1	10 29
335	30	Th.		7 10	4 28	9 18	5 58	11	15	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	n'k	6 19	11 29

NOVEMBER hath 30 days.

1876.



But first a thankful hymn of praise,
 With hearts and voices too, we'll raise
 To all-benignant Heaven —
 To Him who crowns the year with good,
 Who giveth e'en the ravens food,
 To Him all praise be given!

DENNIS.

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	All Saints' Day. $\delta \Psi \mathbb{C}$.	THERE is no other way now but to fly round and get the crops in as soon as we can. The ground may freeze up soon, and then it will be late to do much in the way of fall work. The swedes must soon come out of the earth and go to the pit or the bin. They will do perhaps a week or two, but it is not safe to trust too long. Store them where they will get some air till the cold gets to be hard, and then shut them up. I hope you have a good lot of them for the cows and young stock. Close up all farm work as fast as you can. It is not too late to plough, though it would have been as well to have done this work two months ago. Trim grape vines and fruit trees when the leaves are off. You can do this at any time in the next three months; but it is just as well to have some plan for it, and now is the best time. Bank up the house, if there is any risk of the roots. Put straw or some boughs of trees next to the wood. Earth will cause it to rot and spoil the looks. Keep the cows well housed nights. The cold nights, with their frosts and storms, are bad for stock of all kinds. Let the children go to school, and learn to be good citizens. Get things to rights for Thanksgiving.
2	Th.	Length of night 13h. 45m.	
3	Fr.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{W. C. Bryant} \\ \text{born, 1794.} \end{array} \right. 5\text{th. } \mathbb{C} \text{ ru. high.}$	
4	Sa.	Very high tides.	
5	A	21st Sunday after Trinity.	
6	Mo.	5th. $\mathbb{C}$ in Perigee.	
7	Tu.	Presidential election in all the States. State election in Massachusetts.	
8	W.	$\delta \mathbb{H} \mathbb{C}$. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{John Milton died,} \\ \text{O. S., 1674.} \end{array} \right.$	
9	Th.	9th and 10th. Great fire in Boston, 1872.	
10	Fr.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dr. Livingstone discovered} \\ \text{by Stanley, 1871.} \end{array} \right. \text{Cool.}$	
11	Sa.	St. Martin. Low tides.	
12	A	22d Sun. aft Trin. $\delta \mathcal{Q} \mathbb{C}$.	
13	Mo.	$\delta \mathcal{J} \mathbb{C}$. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 13\text{th and 14th. Look out} \\ \text{for meteors.} \end{array} \right.$	
14	Tu.	$\mathcal{Q}$ in Perihel. Signs of a	
15	W.	$\delta \mathcal{P} \mathbb{C}$. High tides.	
16	Th.	$\square \mathbb{H} \odot$. 14th, 1874. Gold 110 3-4.	
17	Fr.	$\delta \mathcal{M} \mathbb{C}$. cold storm.	
18	Sa.	$\mathbb{C}$ runs low.	
19	A	23d Sunday after Trinity.	
20	Mo.	Cool but fine.	
21	Tu.	$\mathbb{C}$ in Apogee.	
22	W.	St. Cecilia. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 22\text{d and 23d. Destructive} \\ \text{storm in the U. S., 1874.} \end{array} \right.$	
23	Th.	$\square \mathcal{h} \odot$. $\delta \mathcal{h} \mathbb{C}$. Pleasant.	
24	Fr.	John Knox died, 1572, O. S.	
25	Sa.	$\mathcal{Q}$ in $\mathcal{G}$. Very low tides.	
26	A	24th Sunday after Trinity.	
27	Mo.	28th. Washington Irving died, 1859.	
28	Tu.	$\mathcal{J} \mathcal{Q} \mathcal{J}$. $\delta \Psi \mathbb{C}$.	
29	W.	Signs of snow.	
30	Th.	St. Andrew. Milder.	

1876.

DECEMBER, Twelfth Month.

Astronomical Calculations.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.	Days.	d.	m.
	1	21	57	7	22	43	13	23	13	19	23	27	25	23	23
	2	22	6	8	22	49	14	23	17	20	23	27	26	23	21
	3	22	14	9	22	55	15	23	20	21	23	27	27	23	18
	4	22	22	10	23	0	16	23	22	22	23	27	28	23	15
	5	22	30	11	23	5	17	23	24	23	23	26	29	23	11
	6	22	37	12	23	10	18	23	26	24	23	25	30	23	7

○ Full Moon, 1st day, 6h. 19m., morning, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 7th day, 9h. 39m., evening, E.

● New Moon, 15th day, 1h. 29m., evening, W.

☾ First Quarter, 23d day, 6h. 57m., evening, W.

○ Full Moon, 30th day, 5h. 15m., evening, E.

Day of the Year.	Day of Month.	Day of the Week.	☉		☾		Length of Days.		Day's Decre.		Sun Fast.	Moon's Age.	Full Sea, Boston.		☾'s Place.	☾		☾ Souths.
			Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	h.	m.	h.	m.			Morn.	Even.		Rises.	Sets.	
336	1	Fr.	7 11	4 28	9 17	5 59	11	0	10	34	11	○	10 ³ / ₄	11 ¹ / ₂	arm	4 20	morn.	
337	2	Sa.	7 12	4 28	9 16	6 0	10	17	11 ³ / ₄	—	arm	5 23	0 34					
338	3	S.	7 13	4 28	9 15	6 1	10	18	0 ¹ / ₄	0 ¹ / ₂	br.	6 39	1 40					
339	4	M.	7 14	4 27	9 13	6 3	9	19	1 ¹ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₂	br.	7 59	2 45					
340	5	Tu.	7 15	4 27	9 12	6 4	9	20	2	2 ¹ / ₂	h'rt	9 18	3 45					
341	6	W.	7 16	4 27	9 11	6 5	8	21	3	3 ¹ / ₂	h'rt	10 35	4 40					
342	7	Th.	7 17	4 27	9 10	6 6	8	22	4	4 ¹ / ₂	bel.	11 48	5 30					
343	8	Fr.	7 18	4 27	9 9	6 7	8	23	5	5 ¹ / ₂	bel.	morn.	6 17					
344	9	Sa.	7 19	4 27	9 8	6 8	7	24	6	6 ¹ / ₂	rei.	0 58	7 2					
345	10	S.	7 19	4 27	9 8	6 8	7	25	7	7 ¹ / ₂	rei.	2 7	7 46					
346	11	M.	7 20	4 27	9 7	6 9	6	26	8	8 ¹ / ₂	sec.	3 16	8 31					
347	12	Tu.	7 21	4 27	9 6	6 10	6	27	8 ³ / ₄	9 ¹ / ₄	sec.	4 25	9 18					
348	13	W.	7 22	4 28	9 6	6 10	5	28	9 ³ / ₄	10 ¹ / ₄	sec.	5 33	10 7					
349	14	Th.	7 23	4 28	9 5	6 11	5	29	10 ¹ / ₂	11	thi.	6 39	10 59					
350	15	Fr.	7 23	4 28	9 5	6 11	4	●	11 ¹ / ₄	11 ³ / ₄	thi.	sets	11 51					
351	16	Sa.	7 24	4 28	9 4	6 12	4	1	—	0	kn.	4 58	0 44					
352	17	S.	7 25	4 29	9 4	6 12	3	2	0 ¹ / ₂	0 ³ / ₄	kn.	5 59	1 35					
353	18	M.	7 25	4 29	9 4	6 12	3	3	1 ¹ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₄	kn.	7 2	2 23					
354	19	Tu.	7 26	4 29	9 3	6 13	2	4	1 ³ / ₄	2	legs	8 6	3 8					
355	20	W.	7 27	4 30	9 3	6 13	2	5	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	legs	9 8	3 51					
356	21	Th.	7 27	4 30	9 3	Inc.	1	6	3	3 ¹ / ₂	feet	10 11	4 33					
357	22	Fr.	7 28	4 31	9 3	0 0	1	7	3 ³ / ₄	4	feet	11 14	5 13					
358	23	Sa.	7 28	4 31	9 3	0 0	0	8	4 ¹ / ₄	4 ³ / ₄	feet	morn.	5 54					
359	24	S.	7 28	4 32	9 4	0 1	S.	9	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₂	h'd	0 18	6 36					
360	25	M.	7 29	4 33	9 4	0 1	1	10	6	6 ¹ / ₂	h'd	1 25	7 21					
361	26	Tu.	7 29	4 33	9 4	0 1	1	11	6 ³ / ₄	7 ¹ / ₄	n'k	2 36	8 12					
362	27	W.	7 29	4 34	9 5	0 2	2	12	7 ³ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₄	n'k	3 51	9 8					
363	28	Th.	7 30	4 35	9 5	0 2	2	13	8 ³ / ₄	9 ¹ / ₄	arm	5 8	10 10					
364	29	Fr.	7 30	4 36	9 6	0 3	3	14	9 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₄	arm	6 26	11 16					
365	30	Sa.	7 30	4 37	9 7	0 4	3	○	10 ¹ / ₂	11	br.	rises	morn.					
366	31	S.	7 30	4 37	9 7	0 4	4	16	11 ¹ / ₂	—	br.	5 31	0 24					

DECEMBER hath 31 days.

1876.



Calmly we look behind us, on joys and sorrows past ;
 We know that all is mercy now, and shall be well at last ;
 Calmly we look before us ; we fear no future ill ;
 Enough for safety and for peace, if Thou art with us still.

AXON.

M. D.	W. D.	Aspects, Holidays, Events, Weather, &c.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Fr.	Length of night 14h. 44m.	THE chores must be done from day to day. Cows need great care now, or they will fall off in milk. The cold is apt to pinch them and dry them up. The roots come in well here. Use the round turnip first, and make it go through this month if you can; then the swede will do for a month or two. Mangolds are better after the first of March. The card is a good thing for cows now, and a warm bed at night. Set the woodpile to rights. It takes a heap of wood to go through the cold months, and it won't come up of itself. When all the chores are done, there is still time to read and to go to the Farmers' Club. That is a thing not to be lost sight of. There are many hours after the sun sets, more than you need for sleep, and the true way is to make the most of them. We must keep in mind all the time that the man is more than his farm, or his house, or his stock. He owes a duty to his home and to his own soul, as well as to his purse, and it will not do to lose sight of this. He has but one life to live here, and let him make sure that he lives it right. So take account of stock and foot up the bills for the year. We must know how we stand, from time to time, as we go along.
2	Sa.	☾ in Per. ☾ runs high.	
3	A	Advent Sun. Very hi. tides.	
4	Mo.	♂ ♀ ☉ sup. ♂ ♀ ☉.	
5	Tu.	4th. ♂ ♀ ♀. { 4th. U. S. Congress assembles.	
6	W.	St. Nicholas. ♂ ☿ ☾.	
7	Th.	Signs of a	
8	Fr.	coming storm.	
9	Sa.	John Milton born, O. S., 1608.	
10	A	2d Sun. in Adv. Low tides.	
11	Mo.	♂ ♂ ☾. { 12th. Kalakaua, king of the Sandwich Islands, ar. in Washington, 1874.	
12	Tu.	♂ ♀ ☾. {	
13	W.	15th, 1874. Gold III 3-4.	
14	Th.	♂ ♀ ☾. { Washington died, 1799, aged 67.	
15	Fr.	☾ runs low. High tides.	
16	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾. Pleasant.	
17	A	3d Sunday in Advent.	
18	Mo.	☾ in Apogee.	
19	Tu.	{ 19th to 23d. Shortest days in the year. being about nine hours long.	
20	W.	Length of night 14h. 57m.	
21	Th.	St. Thomas. ☉ ent. ♀. { WINTER BEGINS.	
22	Fr.	Forefathers' Day. Pilgrims landed, 1620. 21st. ♂ ♀ ☾.	
23	Sa.	Very low tides.	
24	A	4th Sunday in Advent.	
25	Mo.	CHRISTMAS DAY. { 26th. Battle of Trenton, 1776.	
26	Tu.	St. Stephen. ♂ ♀ ☾	
27	W.	St. John Evang. 31st. ☉ in Per.	
28	Th.	Holy Innocents. 31st. ☾ in Per.	
29	Fr.	{ 28th, 1874. Gerritt Smith, well-known philanthropist, died, aged 77 years.	
30	Sa.	☾ ru. hi. 31st. Very high ti.	
31	A	1st Sun. after Christmas.	

COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

Supreme Court.—At Washington, D. C.

Court comes in 2d Monday in October.

The Supreme Court of the United States consists of one Chief and eight Associate Justices. There are nine judicial circuits, and to each of these is assigned one of the justices. By a law passed in 1869, there are also nine Circuit Judges, each of whom is to reside in his Circuit. The Circuits and Justices are as follows:—

First Circuit, Nathan Clifford, of Portland, Me., Asso. Justice. (Maine, N. H., Mass., R. I.)*Second* " Ward Hunt, of Utica, New York, As. J. (Vt., Conn., N. Y.)*Third* " Wm. Strong, of Philadelphia, Pa., As. J. (Penn., N. J., Del.)*Fourth* " Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, Chief Justice. (Md., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C.)*Fifth* " Joseph P. Bradley, of Newark, N. J., As. J. (Geo., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., Tex.)*Sixth* " Noah H. Swayne, of Columbus, O., As. J. (Ohio, Mich., Ken., Tenn.)*Seventh* " David Davis, of Bloomington, Ill., As. J. (Ind., Ill., Wis.)*Eighth* " Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk, Iowa, As. J. (Min., Iowa, Mo., Kan., Ark., Neb.)*Ninth* " Stephen J. Field, of San Francisco, Cal., As. J. (Cal., Oregon, Nev.)

Clerk. . . . D. W. Middleton, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Circuit Courts in 1st and 2d Eastern Circuits.**Connecticut**, at N. Haven, 4th Tues. in Apr., and at Hartford, 3d Tues. in Sept.**Maine**, at Portland, 23d Apr. and 23d Sept.**Massachusetts**, at Boston, May 15 and Oct. 15.**New Hampshire**, at Portsmouth, May 8, and at Exeter, Oct. 8.**Rhode Island**, at Providence, June 15, and Nov. 15.**Vermont**, at Windsor, 3d Tu. May, at Rutland 1st Tu. Oct., and at Burlington, 4th Tues. in Feb.*If the days happen on Sunday, the Court comes in the Monday following.***U. S. District Courts.****Connecticut**, at Hartford, 4th Tues.

in May and Nov.; at N. Haven, 4th Tues. in Feb. and Aug.

Maine, at Portland, 1st Tues. in Feb. and Dec.; at Bath, 1st Tues. in Sept.; at Bangor, 4th Tues. in June.**Massachusetts**, at Boston, 3d Tues. in Mar., 4th Tues. in June, 2d Tues. in Sept., and 1st Tues. in Dec.**New Hampshire**, at Portsmouth, 3d Tues. in March and Sept.; at Exeter, 3d Tues. in June and Dec.**Rhode Island**, at Newport, 2d Tu. in May, and 3d Tues. in Oct.; at Providence, 1st Tues. in Feb. and Aug.**Vermont**, at Windsor, 3d Tu. May; at Rutland, 1st Tu. Oct.; at Burlington, 4th Tues. Feb.

U. S. District Courts have jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases, and are always open for such business.

REGISTERS OF BANKRUPTCY IN NEW ENGLAND.

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

MAINE.*1st District*, J. D. Fessenden, Portland.*2d District*, John W. May, Auburn.*3d District*, vacancy. Duties apportioned as follows: Lincoln and Kennebec Co's, Register May; Somerset and Knox Co's, Register Hamlin.*4th District*, Charles Hamlin, Bangor.*5th District*, vacancy. Assigned to Register Hamlin.**NEW HAMPSHIRE.***1st District*, Thomas E. Sawyer, Dover.*2d District*, Aaron W. Sawyer, Nashua.*3d District*, Wm. H. H. Allen, Claremont.**VERMONT.***1st District*, W. G. Veazey, Rutland.*2d District*, A. Underwood, Wells River.*3d Dist.* { John L. Edwards, Newport.
L. L. Lawrence, Burlington.**MASSACHUSETTS.***1st District*, H. M. Knowlton, New Bedford.*2d District*, Samuel B. Noyes, Canton.*3d District*, F. W. Palfrey, Boston.*4th District*, S. L. Thorndike, Boston.*5th District*, Benj. C. Perkins, Salem.*6th Dist.*, Edgar J. Sherman, Lawrence.*7th Dist.*, Andrew F. Jewett, Lowell.*8th Dist.*, Peter C. Bacon, Worcester.*9th Dist.*, Wendell T. Davis, Greenfield.*10th Dist.*, Gideon Wells, Springfield.**RHODE ISLAND.**

J. M. Clarke, Providence.

John C. Pegram, "

CONNECTICUT.*1st District*, Henry E. Burton, Hartford.*2d District*, E. K. Foster, New Haven.*3d District*, R. Coit, Jr., New London.*4th Dis.*, L. N. Middlebrook, Bridgeport.**HOLIDAYS IN NEW ENGLAND.**

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

The following days, *in respect to the payment of notes*, are legal holidays. On most of them, courts, banks, &c., are closed.*If the day falls on Sunday, the day following is usually kept as a Holiday.***Maine.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, Christmas, Fast, and Thanksgiving. Courts are also closed on 2d Mon. Sept., and on day of presidential election.**New Hampshire.**—Feb. 22, July 4, Christmas, Fast, and Thanksgiving.**Vermont.**—Jan. 1, July 4, Christmas, Fast, Thanks'ng, and 1st Tu. Mar. and Sep.**Massachusetts.**—Feb. 22, July 4, Christmas, Fast, and Thanksgiving.**Rhode Island.**—Feb. 22, May 30 (or 29th if 30th is Sunday), July 4, Christmas, Fast, and Thanksgiving.**Connecticut.**—Jan. 1, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, Christmas, Fast, and Thanksgiving.

COURTS IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

Supreme Judicial Court.**LAW TERMS.**

Portland, 3d Tues. July for counties of Franklin, Oxford, Androscoggin, York, and Cumberland.

Augusta, 4th Tu. May for Somerset, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, and Kennebec Co's.

Bangor, 3d Tues. June for counties of Aroostook, Washington, Piscataquis, Hancock, Waldo, and Penobscot.

A meeting of all the justices shall be held annually at Augusta during the law term; and all undecided questions of law and equity previously submitted shall then be decided.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ACTIONS.

Androscoggin Co., at Auburn, 3d Tues. Jan., April, and Sept.

Aroostook Co., at Houlton, last Tu. Feb., and 3d Tu. Sept.

Cumberland Co., Civil only, at Portland, 2d Tu. Jan., Apr., and Oct.

Franklin Co., at Farmington, 1st Tu. Mar., and 4th Tu. Sept.

Hancock Co., at Ellsworth, 2d Tu. Ap. and Oct.

Kennebec Co., at Augusta, 1st Tu. Mar., 1st Tu. Aug., and 3d Tu. Oct.

Knox Co., at Rockland, 2d Tu. Mar. and Dec., and 3d Tu. Sept.

Lincoln Co., at Wiscasset, 4th Tu. Ap., and 4th Tu. Oct.

Oxford Co., at Paris, 2d Tues. Mar., 3d Tues. Sept., and 1st Tues. Dec.

Penobscot Co., at Bangor, Civil Actions, 1st Tu. Jan., Apr., and Oct.; Criminal Act'ns, 1st Tu. Feb., and 2d Tu. Aug.

Piscataquis Co., at Dover, last Tu. Feb., and 2d Tu. Sept.

Sagadahoc Co., at Bath, 1st Tues. Ap., and 3d Tu. Aug. and Dec. (Dec. term for Civil Actions only.)

Somerset Co., at Skowhegan, 3d Tu. Mar., Sept., and Dec.

Waldo Co., at Belfast, 1st Tu. Jan., and 3d Tu. in Apr. and Oct.

Washington Co., at Machias, 1st Tues. of Jan., and 1st Tues. of Oct.; and at Calais, 4th Tu. April.

York Co., at Saco, 1st Tu. Jan.; at Alfred, 3d Tu. May, and 3d Tu. Sept.

Super. Court, Cumberland Co.

For Civil Actions only, 1st Tuesday of Feb., Mar., Apr., Oct., Nov., and Dec.; and for Civil and Criminal Cases, 1st Tues. of Jan., May, and Sep'.

COURTS IN THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

Superior Court of Judicature.

Two terms are held each year, on the 1st Tu. June and Dec., both at Concord.

Circuit Court.

Belknap Co., at Laconia, 4th Tues. of Mar., and the 4th Tues. of Sept.

Carroll Co., at Ossipee, 3d Tu. Ap. and Oct.

Cheshire Co., at Keene, 1st Tues. of April and 3d Tues. of Oct.

Coös Co., at Colebrook, 1st Tu. of Feb. and 3d Tu. Aug., for Nor. Ju. Dist., and at Lancaster, 4th Tu. of Apr. and 1st Tu. of Nov. for South. Jud. Dist.

Grafton Co., at Haverhill, 4th Tues. of Mar. and 4th Tues. Sept. for the West. Jud. Dist., and at Plymouth, 1st Tues. of May and Nov. for the Eastern Jud. Dist.,

Hillsborough Co., at Amherst, 1st Tues. of May, at Manchester, 1st Tues. of Jan., and at Nashua, 1st Tues. of Sept.

Merrimack Co., at Concord, 1st Tu. of Oct., and 1st Tues. of April.

Rockingham Co., at Portsmouth, 3d Tues. Oct., and Exeter, 3d Tues. Jan. and 2d Tu. of April.

Strafford Co., at Dover, 2d Tues. of Feb., and 1st Tues. of Sept.

Sullivan Co., at Newport, 4th Tues. of Jan. and 1st Tues. of Sept.

Probate Courts.

Belknap Co., at Laconia, 3d Tues. of every month.

Carroll Co., at Conway, 1st Tu. Jan., May, and Sept.; at West Ossipee, 1st Tu. Feb., June, and Oct.; at Ossipee Corner, 1st Tu. Mar., Jul., and Nov.; and at Wolfeboro' Junction, 1st Tu. Ap., Aug. and Dec.

Cheshire Co., at Keene, 1st and 3d Fri. every month.

Coös Co., at Colebrook, 1st Tu. Feb. and

Sep.; at Lancaster, 1st Tu. Jan., Mar., May, July, and Nov.; at Gorham, 1st Tu. Oct.

Grafton Co., at Lisbon, 3d Tues. of Ap. and Oct.; at Plymouth, 1st Tu. of May and Nov.; at Canaan, 1st Tu. of June and Dec.; at Haverhill, 3d Tu. Mar. and Sept.; at Bristol, 3d Tu. July.; at Littleton, 3d Tu. Jan.; at Wentworth, 3d Tu. Aug.; at Orford, 3d Tu. Feb.; and at Lebanon, 1st Tues. March, and Sept.

Hillsborough Co., at Manchester, 4th Tu. Jan., March, May, July, Sep. and Nov.; at Nashua, 4th Tu. Feb., Ap. June, Aug., Oct. and Dec.; at Hillsboro' Bridge, Fri. aft. 4th Tu. Jan.; at Francestown, Fri. aft. 4th Tu. Ap., July, and Oct.; at Amherst, Fri. aft. 4th Tu. Feb., June, Sept. and Dec.; at Peterboro', Frid. aft. 4th Tu. May and Aug.; and at Mason Village, Fri. after 4th Tues. of March and Nov.

Merrimack Co., at Concord, 4th Tu. month; at Franklin, 2d Tu. Feb., May, Aug. and Nov.; at Warner, 2d Tu. Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.; and at Pittsfield, 2d Th. Mar. and 2d Tu. June, Sep., and Dec.

Rockingham Co., at Exeter, Wed. aft. 1st Tu. Ap., Wed. after 3d Tu. Feb., Mar., and Aug., and Wed. af. 2d Tu. each other month; at Portsmouth, 3d Tu. Mar., and 2d Tu. Jan., May, July, Sept., and Nov.; at Derry, 3d Tu. Feb. and 2d Tu. June and Oct.; and at Raymond, 1st Tu. April, 3d Tu. Aug., and 2d Tu. Dec.

Strafford Co., at Dover, 1st Tu. Jan., Mar., May, Aug., and Oct.; at Rochester, 1st Tu. of July and Dec.; at Farmington, 1st Tu. of Apr. and Sept.; and at Somersworth, 1st Tues. of Feb., June, and Nov.

Sullivan Co., at Newport, last Wed. of Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct. and Dec.; and at Claremont, last Wed. of Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept. and Nov.

COURTS IN THE STATE OF VERMONT.

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

Supreme Court.

Gen. term at Montpelier, Oct. or Nov.

Addison Co., at Middlebury, 1st Mo. aft. 3d Tu. Jan.**Bennington Co.**, at Bennington, 2d Tu. after 4th Tues. in Jan.**Caledonia Co.**, at St. Johnsbury, 1st Thurs. next aft. 4th Tues. in Aug.**Chittenden Co.**, at Burlington, 1st Tu. in Jan.**Essex Co.**, at Guildhall, 4th Tues. in August.**Franklin Co.**, at St. Albans, 1st Th. after 2d Tues. in Jan.**Grand Isle Co.**, at North Hero, 3d Tues. in Jan.**Lamoille Co.**, at Hyde Park, 3d Tu. in Aug.**Orange Co.**, at Chelsea, 6th Tu. aft. 4th Tu. in Jan.**Orleans Co.**, at Irasburg, 1st Thurs. next aft. 3d Tues. in Aug.**Rutland Co.**, at Rutland, 1st Th. aft. 4th Tu. Jan.**Washington Co.**, at Montpelier, 2d Tues. in Aug.**Windham Co.**, at Newfane, Mon. following 2d Tues. aft. 4th Tues. in Jan.**Windsor Co.**, at Woodstock, 1st Th. aft. 4th Tu. next aft. 4th Tu. in Jan.**County Courts.****Addison Co.**, at Middlebury, 1st Tu. in June, and 2d in Dec.**Bennington Co.**, at Manchester, 1st Tues. in June, and Bennington, 1st Tues. in Dec.**Caledonia Co.**, at St. Johnsbury, 1st Tues. in June and Dec.**Chittenden Co.**, at Burlington, 1st Tues. in April, and 3d in Sept.**Essex Co.**, at Guildhall, 2d Tues. in March and Sept.**Franklin Co.**, at St. Albans, 2d Tu. in Apr. and Sept.**Grand Isle Co.**, at North Hero, last Tu. but one in Feb. and last Tu. in Aug.**Lamoille Co.**, at Hyde Park, 4th Tu. May, and Dec.**Orange Co.**, at Chelsea, 1st Tu. in June, and 3d in Dec.**Orleans Co.**, at Irasburg, 1st Wed. after 1st Tues. in Sept. and 1st Tu. in Feb.**Rutland Co.**, at Rutland, 2d Tues. in Mar. and Sept.**Washington Co.**, at Montpelier, 2d Tu. Mar. and Sept.**Windham Co.**, at Newfane, 2d Tues. in April and Sept.**Windsor Co.**, at Woodstock, 4th Tu. in May, and 1st in Dec.

COURTS IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

Supreme Court of Errors.**First Judicial District** (Hartford, Tolland and Middlesex Counties), at Hartford, 4th Tues. Feb. and 2d Tues. Sept.**Second Judicial District** (New London and Windham Counties), at Norwich, 2d Tues. March and 4th Tues. Oct.**Fairfield Co.**, at Bridgeport, last Tu. Jan. and 2d Tu. Oct.**Litchfield Co.**, at Litchfield, 2d Tu. June.**New Haven Co.**, at New Haven, 1st Tues. April and 2d Tues. Nov.**Superior Court.****Fairfield Co.**, *for civil business only*, at Bridgeport, 1st Tues. in Mar. and 2d Tu. in Dec.; at Danbury, 4th Tu. in Aug. and 3d Tu. Oct.; *for criminal business*, and such *civil business* as may be transferred there by order of court, at Bridgeport, 3d Tues. in Feb., 4th Tu. in Aug., and 3d Tu. in Oct.; and at Danbury, 1st Tues. in June.**Hartford Co.**, *for civil business only*, at Hartford, 2d Tues. in March, 4th Tues. in Sept., and 3d Tu. in Dec.; *for criminal business only*, 4th Tu. in Aug. and 1st Tu. in Dec. and March.; and 1st Tues. in July for both *civil* and *criminal business*.**Litchfield Co.**, at Litchfield, 4th Tu. Jan., 2d Tu. April, 3d Tues. Sept., and 1st Tu. Nov.**Middlesex Co.**, at Middletown, 1st Tues. Feb. and Dec.; at Haddam, 2d Tu. in April, and Oct., and *for criminal business only*, 3d Tues. in July.**New Haven Co.**, *for civil business only*, at Waterbury, 1st Tu. in February and June; at New Haven, 1st Tues. inMarch and Sept., 2d Tues. in May and Oct., and 3d Tues. in Dec.; *for criminal business only*, at New Haven, 1st Tues. in Jan., April, July, and Oct.**New London Co.**, at New London, 3d Tues. in Jan. and 2d Tues. in Sept.; at Norwich, last Tues. in March and 3d Tues. in Nov.**Tolland Co.**, at Tolland, 1st Tues. in Feb., Sept., and Dec., and 2d Tu. April.**Windham Co.**, at Brooklyn, 1st Tu. in Jan. and Nov., 3d Tues. in Apr., and 4th Tues. in Aug.**Courts of Common Pleas.****Fairfield Co.**, at Danbury, 1st Mon. Jan., Feb., May, and Oct.; at Bridgeport, 1st Mon. Mar., June, Sept., Nov., and Dec., and 1st Tu. April; and at Stamford, an adjourned term for the trial of court cases only, on 2d Mon. May and Dec., and at such other times as the judge may order.**Hartford Co.**, at Hartford, 1st Mon. in each month except July and Aug.**New Haven Co.**, at New Haven, 1st Mon. in each month except July and Aug.**New London Co.**, at Norwich, 1st Tues. Feb. and Oct.; at New London, 1st Tues. of Apr. and Aug.**A District Court,**

For the towns of Barkhamstead, Bridge-water, Canaan, Colebrook, Cornwall, Kent, New Hartford, New Milford, Norfolk, North Canaan, Roxbury, Salisbury, Sharon, and Winchester, is held at Winchester, 1st Mon. Jan., May, Oct.; at Canaan, 1st Mon. Mar., Aug., and Nov.; at New Milford, 1st Tu. Apr., and 1st Mon. Sept. and Dec.

COURTS IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

Supreme Court.

Bristol, 1st Mon. in Mar., and 2d Mon. in Sept.

E. Greenwich, 2d Mon. in March, and 4th Mon. in Aug.

S. Kingstown, 3d Mon. in Feb., and 3d Mon. Aug.

Newport, 3d Mon. in Mar., and 3d Mon. in Sept.

Providence, 4th Mon. Mar., and 1st Mon. in Oct.

Court of Common Pleas.

Bristol, 1st Mon. in May, and last Mon. in Oct.

E. Greenwich, 2d Mon. in Apr. and Oct.

S. Kingstown, 2d Mon. in May, and 1st Mon. in Nov.

Newport, 3d Monday in May and November.

Providence, 1st Mon. in Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.

SUPREME JUD. AND SUPERIOR COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

Supreme Judicial Court.

JURY TERMS.

Barnstable and Dukes Counties, at Barnstable, 1st Tuesday of May.

Berkshire Co., at Pittsfield, 2d Tu. May.

Bristol Co., at New Bedford, 2d Tu. Nov.; also at Taunton, 3d Tues. April.

Essex Co., at Salem, 3d Tu. April and 1st Tues. Nov.

Franklin Co., at Greenfield, 2d Tu. April.

Hampden Co., at Springfield, 4th Tues. of April.

Hampshire Co., at Northampton, 3d Tues. of Apr.

Middlesex Co., at Lowell, 3d Tues. April; also at Cambridge, 3d Tu. Oct.

Nantucket Co., at Nantucket, 1st Tues. July.

Norfolk Co., at Dedham, 3d Tu. Feb.

Plymouth Co., at Plymouth, 2d Tu. May.

Suffolk Co., at Boston, 2d Tu. Sept. and 1st Tues. April.

Worcester Co., at Worcester, 2d Tu. April.

LAW TERMS.

A law term for the Commonwealth shall be held at Boston on the 1st Wednesday of January of each year, which term may be adjourned, from time to time, to places and times most conducive to the despatch of business and the interests of the public; and there shall be entered and determined therein questions of law arising in the counties of Barnstable, Dukes County, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, and Suffolk; and also all questions of law arising in other counties where special provisions are not made therefor.

And law terms of said court shall also annually be held as follows:

Berkshire Co., at Pittsfield, 2d Tues. of September.

Bristol Co., at Taunton, 4th Tu. Oct.

Essex Co., at Salem, 1st Tues. Nov.

Hampden Co., at Springfield, 3d Mo. after 1st Tues. of Sept.

Hampshire and Franklin Cos., at Northampton, Mon. next after 2d Tues. of Sept.

Plymouth Co., at Plymouth, 3d Tu. Oct.

Worcester Co., at Worcester, 4th Tues. after 1st Tues. Sept.

Superior Court.

Barnstable Co., at Barnstable, Tues. next after 1st Mon. of April, and 2d Tues. of Oct.

Berkshire Co., at Pittsfield, (civil) 4th Mon. of Feb., June, and Oct.; (crim.) 2d Mon. of Jan. and July.

Bristol Co., at Taunton, 2d Mon. of March and Sept., and at New Bedford, 2d Mon. of June and Dec.

Dukes Co., at Edgartown, last Tues. of May and Sept.

Essex Co., (civil) at Salem, 1st Mon. of June and Dec., at Lawrence, 1st Mon. of March, and at Newburyport, 1st Mon. of Sept.; (crim.) at Lawrence, 1st Mon. of Oct., at Newburyport, 2d Mon. of May, and at Salem, 4th Mon. of Jan.

Franklin Co., at Greenfield, 3d Mon. of March, and 2d Mon. of Aug. and Nov.

Hampden Co., at Springfield, (civil) 2d Mon. of March and June, and 4th Mon. of Oct.; (crim.) 3d Mon. of May, and 1st Mon. of Dec.

Hampshire Co., at Northampton, (civil) 3d Mon. of Feb., 1st Mon. of June, and 3d Mon. of Oct.; (crim.) 2d Mon. of June, and 3d Mon. of Dec.

Middlesex Co., (civil) at Lowell, 2d Mon. of March, and 1st Mon. of Sept.; at Cambridge, 1st Mon. of June, and 2d Mon. of Dec.; (crim.) at Cambridge, 2d Mon. of Feb., and 4th Mon. of June; and at Lowell, 3d Mon. of Oct.

Nantucket Co., at Nantucket, 1st Mon. of June and Oct.

Norfolk Co., at Dedham, (civil) 4th Mon. in Apr., Sept., and Dec.; (crim.) 1st Mon. in Apr., Sept., and Dec.

Plymouth Co., at Plymouth, 2d Mon. of Feb. and June, and 4th Mon. of Oct.

Suffolk Co., at Boston, (civil) 1st Tues. of Jan., Ap'l, July, and Oct.; (crim.) 1st Mon. of every month.

Worcester Co., (civil) at Worcester, 1st Mon. of March, Mon. next after 4th Mon. of Aug., and 2d Mon. of Dec.; and at Fitchburg, 2d Mon. of June and Nov.; (crim.) at Worcester, 3d Mon. of Jan., 2d Mon. of May, and 3d Mon. of Oct.; and at Fitchburg, 2d Mon. of Aug.

COURTS OF INSOLVENCY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The U. S. District Courts have jurisdiction over insolvency cases, and are open at all times for that purpose.

DISTRICT COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

No. Berkshire.—For the towns of Adams, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Florida, and Savoy, at Adams, *crim.*, daily, 9 A. M.; *civil*, weekly, at north village of Adams, and 1st Wed. of each month at south village.

Central Berkshire.—For the towns of Dalton, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, and Windsor, at Pittsfield, *crim.*, daily, 9 A. M.; *civil*, every Saturday.

So. Berkshire.—For Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mt. Washington, New Marlboro', and Sheffield, at Great Barrington, *crim.*, daily, at 9 A. M.; *civil*, every Sat., at 10 A. M.

1st of Bristol.—For Taunton, Rehoboth, Berkley, Dighton, Seekonk, Attleborough, Norton, Mansfield, Easton, and Raynham, at Taunton, *crim.*, daily; *civil*, every Mon.

2d of Bristol.—For Fall River, Freetown, Somerset, and Swansea, at Fall River, *crim.*, daily; *civil*, every Mon.

3d of Bristol.—For New Bedford, Fairhaven, Acushnet, Dartmouth, and Westport, at New Bedford, *crim.*, daily; *civil*, every Mon.

1st of Essex.—For Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Hamilton, Topsfield, Middleton, and Wenham, at Salem, *crim.*, daily, 9 A. M.; *civil*, every Wed.

E. Hampden.—For Palmer, Brimfield, Monson, Holland, and Wales, at Palmer, *crim.*, daily, 9 A. M.; *civil*, 1st and 3d Sat. of each month.

1st of No. Middlesex.—For Ayer, Groton, Pepperell, Townsend, Ashby, Shirley, Westford, Littleton, and Boxborough, at Ayer, *crim.*, daily, 9 A. M.; *civil*, 1st Mon. of each month.

Central Middlesex.—For Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Concord, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow, and Lexington, at Concord, *crim.*, daily; *civil*, 1st and 3d Wed. of each month.

1st of E. Middlesex.—For Wilmington, No. Reading, Reading, Stoneham, Wakefield, Melrose, Malden, Everett, and Medford, *crim.*, at Malden, every Mon., Tues., Frid., and Sat., at Wakefield, every Wed. and Thurs.; *civil*, at Malden, every Sat., and at Wakefield every Wed.

1st of S. Middlesex.—For Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Natick, Sherborn, Sudbury, and Wayland, at So. Framingham, *crim.*, daily; *civil*, every Mon.

E. Norfolk.—For Randolph, Braintree, Cohasset, Weymouth, Quiney, Holbrook, and Milton, at Quincy, *crim.*, daily, 9 A. M.; *civil*, every Mon.

1st of Plymouth.—For Brockton,

Bridgewater, E. and W. Bridgewater, at Brockton, *crim.*, daily; *civil*, every Tues.

2d of Plymouth.—For Abington, So. Abington, Rockland, Hingham, Hull, Hanover, So. Scituate, and Hanson, *crim.*, at Abington, every Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat., at Hingham, every Tues. and Frid.; *civil*, at Abington, 1st and 3d Wed., and at Hingham, 4th Frid. of every month.

3d of Plymouth.—For Plymouth, Kingston, Plympton, Pembroke, Duxbury, Marshfield, and Scituate, *crim.*, at Plymouth, every Mon., Wed., Thu., and Sat., at Scituate, every Tues. and Frid.; *civil*, at Plymouth, 1st and 3d Wed., and at Scituate, 4th Frid. of every month.

4th of Plymouth.—For Middleborough, Wareham, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, and Rochester, *crim.*, at Middleborough, every Tues., Wed., and Sat., and at Wareham, every Mon., Thu., and Frid.; *civil*, at Middleborough, 1st and 3d Wed., and at Wareham, 4th Fri., of every month.

1st of So. Worcester.—For Sturbridge, Southbridge, Charlton, Dudley, Oxford, and Webster, *crim.*, at Southbridge, Mon., Wed., and Fri., and at Webster, Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 9 A. M.; *civil*, at Southbridge, Mon., Webster, Tues., weekly.

2d of So. Worcester.—For Blackstone, Uxbridge, Douglas, and Northbridge, for trials by jury, in Blackstone or Uxbridge, at such times as, in the discretion of the justice, the public convenience may require; when not in session for trials by jury, the court shall be held for *crim.* business, in Blackstone, every Mon., Wed., and Fri., in Uxbridge, every Tues., Thurs., and Sat.; for *civil* business, in Blackstone, every Mon., in Uxbridge, every Sat.

3d of So. Worcester.—For Milford, Mendon, and Upton, at Milford, *crim.*, daily; *civil*, 1st and 3d Wed. each mon.

Central Worcester.—For Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Auburn, Leicester, Paxton, W. Boylston, Boylston, Holden, and Shrewsbury, at Worcester, *crim.*, daily, at 9 A. M.; *civil*, every Sat.

1st of E. Worcester.—For Northborough, Southborough, Westborough, and Grafton, *crim.*, Westborough, every Mon., Wed., and Fri., at Grafton, every Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 9 A. M.; *civil*, at Westborough, every Mond., at Grafton every Tues.

2d of E. Worcester.—For Clinton, Berlin, Bolton, Harvard, Lancaster, and Sterling, at Clinton, *crim.*, daily; *civil*, 2d and 4th Sat. of each month.

MUNICIPAL AND POLICE COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

Municipal Courts are held daily in the city of Boston, as follows: In Boston (old city), Highland District (Roxbury), South Boston, East Boston, Dorchester District, Charlestown District, Brighton District, and West Roxbury District.

Police Courts are held daily at Cambridge, Chelsea, Chicopee, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lee, Lowell, Lynn, Newburyport, Somerville, Springfield, and Williamstown.

PROBATE COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

Barnstable. — At Barnstable, 2d Tu. Jan., Feb., March, Aug., Sept., Dec., and 3d Tues. April and June.; Harwich, 2d Mo. af. 1st Tu. May, and Mo. af. 3d Tu. Oct.; Orleans, 3d Tu. May and 4th Tu. Oct.; Wellfleet, Wed. af. 3d Tu. May, and Wed. af. 4th Tu. Oct.; Provincetown, Th. aft. 3d Tu. May, and Th. aft. 4th Tu. Oct.; Falmouth, 3d Tu. Nov.

Berkshire. — At Pittsfield, 1st Tues. in Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, Sept., Oct., and Dec., 3d Tu. July, and Wed. after 1st Mon. Nov.; Lee, Wed. aft. 1st Tu. in Jan., Ap., and Oct., and Wed. af. 3d Tu. July; Adams, Th. aft. 1st Tu. Jan. and Oct., Wed. af. 1st Tu. Mar., and Th. af. 3d Tu. in July; Gr. Barrington, Wed. after 1st Tu. in Feb., May, Sep., and Dec.

Bristol. — At Taunton, 1st Fr. Mar., Jun., Sep., Dec.; New Bedford, 1st Frid. Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.; Fall River, 1st Fri. Jan., Ap., Oct., and 2d Fr. July.

Dukes County. — At Holmes' Hole village in Tisbury, 3d Mo. Ap. and 1st Mo. Sept.; Edgartown, 3d Mo. Jan. and July, and 1st Mo. Mar. and Dec.; W. Tisbury, 1st Mo. June and 3d Mon. Oct.

Essex. — At Salem, 1st Mon. of each mo., and 3d Mon. of ea. mo., except Aug.; Lawrence, 2d Monday Jan., Mar., May, June, July, Sept., and Nov.; Haverhill, 2d Mon. Apr. and Oct.; Newburyport, 4th Mon. Jan., Mar., May, June, July, Sept., and Nov.; Gloucester, 4th Mo. Ap. and Oct.

Franklin. — At Greenfield, 1st Tues. in every month, except Nov.; Northfield, 2d Tues. May and Sept.; Orange, 2d Tu. Mar. and Dec., and 3d Tu. June; Conway, 3d Tu. May; Shelburne Falls, 4th Tu. May, 2d Tu. Feb., and 4th Tu. Oct.

Hampden. — At Springfield, 1st Tu. Jan., Feb., March, Ap., May, June, July, Sep., Oct., and Dec.; Palmer, 2d Tues. Feb., May, and Sept., and 4th Tues. Nov.; Westfield, 3d Tues. in Feb., May, Sept., and Dec.

Hampshire. — At Northampton, 1st Tues. of every mo.; Amherst, 2d Tues. Jan., Mar., June, Aug. and Nov.; Belchertown, 2d Tues. of May and Oct.; and Williamsburg, 3d Tues. May and Oct.

Nantucket. — At Nantucket, on Th. aft. 2d Tu. of ev. mo.

Norfolk. — At Dedham, 1st and 3d Wed.; Quincy, 2d Wed., Hyde Park, 4th Wed. ev. mo. exc. Aug.

Middlesex. — At Cambridge, 1st, 2d, and 4th Tu. ea. mo. ex. Aug.; Lowell, 3d Tu. of Jan., Mar., May, July, Sep., and Nov.

Plymouth. — At Plymouth, 2d Mon. ev. mo., ex. July and Aug.; Wareham, 4th Mon. Oct.; E. Bridgewater, 4th Mo. Feb. and Dec.; Hingham, 4th Mo. Mar.; Middleboro', 4th Mon. Jan. and Ap., and 2d Mon. July; Abington, 4th Mo. May, Aug., and Nov.; Hanover, 4th Mo. June; Bridgewater, 4th Mo. Sep.; North Bridgewater, 3d Mon. Apr. and Oct.

Suffolk. — At Boston, every Monday in each month.

Worcester. — At Worcester, 1st and 3d Tu. of every mo. except Aug.; Fitchburg, 4th Tu. of Ap. and Sep.; Milford, 2d Tu. of Ap. and Sep.; Templeton, 2d Tu. of May and Oct.; and Barre, Wed. next after 2d Tu. of May and Oct.

When the appointed day falls on a holiday, the court will be holden by adjournment at such time and place as the judge may appoint.

JUDGES OF PROBATE COURTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

Barnstable Co., Jos. M. Day, Barnstable.
Berkshire Co., J. T. Robinson, No. Adams.
Bristol Co., Edm. H. Bennett, Taunton.
Dukes Co., Joseph T. Pease, Edgartown.
Essex Co., Geo. F. Choate, Salem.
Franklin Co., C. C. Conant, Greenfield.
Hampshire Co., Samuel T. Spaulding,
Northampton.

Hampden Co., Wm. S. Shurtleff, Springf.
Middlesex Co., Geo. M. Brooks, Concord.
Nantucket Co., Thaddeus C. Defriez,
Nantucket.
Norfolk Co., G. White, Newton Lr. Falls.
Plymouth Co., Wm. H. Wood, Middleboro'.
Suffolk Co., Isaac Ames, Boston.
Worcester Co., Henry Chapin, Worcester.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' MEETINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(Corrected Sept. 1875.)

Barnstable, at Barnstable, on the 2d Tues. of April and Oct.

Berkshire, at Pittsfield, on 1st Tu. of Apl., July, and Sept., and last Tu. Dec.

Bristol, at Taunton, on the 4th Tues. of March and Sept.

Dukes Co., at Edgartown, on the Wed. next after the 3d Mon. of May, and the Wed. next after the 2d Mon. of Nov.

Essex, at Ipswich, on the 2d Tues. of April; at Salem, on the 2d Tues. of July; at Newburyport, on the 2d Tues. of Oct.; and at Lawrence, on the last Tues. of Aug.; and on the 4th Tues. of Dec., at Ipswich, Salem, or Newburyport, as they shall order at their next preceding term.

Franklin, at Greenfield, on the 1st Tues. of March and Sept., and the 2d Tues. of June and Dec.

Hampden, at Springfield, on the 2d Tues. of April, the 1st Tues. of Oct., and the 4th Tues. of June and Dec.

Hampshire, at Northampton, on the 1st Tu. of Mar., Sept., and Dec., and on the Tues. next after the 2d Mon. of June.

Middlesex, at Cambridge, on the 1st Tues. of Jan., and the 1st Tues. of June; and at Lowell, on the 1st Tues. of Sept.

Nantucket, 1st Wed. of each month.

Norfolk, at Dedham, on the 3d Tues. of April, the 4th Tues. of June and Sept., and the last Wed. of Dec.

Plymouth, at Plymouth, on the 1st Tues. of Jan., the 3d Tues. of March, and the 1st Tues. of Aug.

Worcester, at Worcester, on the 4th Tu. of March, the 3d Tu. of June, the 2d Tu. of Sept., and the 4th Tu. of Dec.

Economy of Pasture Management.

As long as the dairy continues to be the leading specialty in New England farming, the treatment of pastures must remain, as it is now, of paramount importance. Thomas Horsfall, of England, whose reputation as a successful practical dairyman, is well known in this country, has built up his dairy by wise and judicious management of his pastures, and his method of feeding dairy cows. Though the details of his system may not be in every respect applicable to this country, they are full of valuable suggestion, and furnish an instructive lesson to us. Consider what he says about his treatment of permanent pasture: "The Home pasture, of barely fifteen acres, carries my twenty milch cows during the day. They are housed during the night. This clearing the pastures by night has in some degree the effect of change of pasture, and prevents their lying so much on the grass they eat. In addition to the twenty cows in milk, twenty ewes with their lambs graze and fatten on this home pasture of fifteen acres. These ewes are supplied with half a pound of rape cake each per day. It will be observed that the dung from the cows is likewise enriched by the extra food given to the cows in stall. Several times during the season a laborer is sent around the pastures to spread about the dung; for this operation I prefer wet weather. My other pastures are also rich feeding pastures, and carry a beast and a ewe with her lambs per acre. During July and August the coarse tufts of grass in the pastures are mown and carried home for fodder for my horses. I prefer this pasture grass for horses to that from aftermath, which is too relaxing: These pasture mowings more than suffice for the bulky food for four or five horses during July and August. The surplus is partly eaten by the cattle, the remainder being converted into hay, and mixed with cut straw for steaming. After this mowing of the tufts the pastures assume the appearance of aftermath, and the animals graze with appetite over the whole. Late in autumn and early in spring the ewes are continued on these pastures, which they graze quite close. They are housed during severe weather, and at night on boarded floors, and turned on the pasture during the day through the winter in fine weather.

"To these frequent cuttings of my meadows and close grazing of my pastures I am in some degree indebted for the excellent quality of their produce."

Here we see the same liberal course of treatment of pastures by this distinguished dairyman, that we find adopted by the skilful dairymen of Holland. We see his pastures carrying a cow and a ewe to the acre, with a plenty of rank growing red-top to spare. But in his case there was some extra feed at the time of pasturing, which the dairy stock of Holland does not generally get.

This example certainly ought to lead us to adopt a more generous policy towards the creatures that minister so completely to our wants, and towards the pastures to which we are to look in the future to supply their necessities. The prosperity of the coming farmer of New England will turn largely upon his pasture-grounds, and we cannot expect that these will take care of themselves.

Wood Ashes.

ALL the wood ashes of the house ought to be saved with scrupulous care, and applied to the garden or to the grass land of the farm. Good hard-wood ashes are worth more to a farmer than the ash-man will give for them. A bushel of such ashes contains from four to five pounds of potash, and potash is worth about eight or ten cents a pound. The old custom throughout New England of selling ashes to the soap man was a very bad one.

To any land not already containing an excess of alkali, like some of the plains on what is called the Great American Desert, ashes are of very great value. On clayey, stiff, or heavy land, especially, they can be used with very great profit, while on land of an opposite character, sandy and light, they never fail to be of immediate and permanent value. Even coal ashes, on very heavy land, will have the effect to improve its mechanical condition. They are worth saving and applying to such land. But wood ashes ought to be saved with the greatest care.

Colorado Potato Beetle.

THIS terrible pest is rapidly advancing eastward, having averaged from fifty to eighty miles a year, and we shall probably make its acquaintance in Massachusetts during this centennial year or the next. It is estimated that it will cover the New England States before the close of 1877; and if so, it will prove to be the greatest insect curse that has yet appeared in our midst; and it is important that every farmer should understand something of its habits, and know what to expect.

Previous to 1859 the home of this beetle appears to have been in the Rocky Mountains, where it had been known to exist for many years, feeding on a wild species of the potato peculiar to that region. When civilization reached the foot of the mountain range, it soon acquired the habit of feeding on the cultivated potato. In that year it had reached a point about a hundred miles west of Omaha, in Nebraska, and invaded Iowa in 1861, and soon spread over that state, and crossed the Mississippi in 1864 and 1865, invading Illinois and other adjacent states, marching in separate columns eastward, just as Sherman marched from Atlanta to the

sea. During the last ten years its progress has been steadily eastward, till it has already reached Delaware, New Jersey, and New York. It is clear that it will inevitably reach us soon, and that we shall have to take our turn in efforts for its destruction. Its scientific name is the *Doryphora decem-lineata*, or Ten-lined Spearman.

The wings of this beetle are of a bright rose color, its body is cream colored, and it has five black stripes upon each wing-case, or ten in all. It can fly, but it appears to be reluctant to do so, except in the heat of the day. At other times it is sluggish. It is wonderfully prolific, producing three broods in a season, the last brood wintering over in the beetle state, under ground, which it enters in October, and from which the beetles issue forth early in May. Though in general it is three brooded, it may be found at any part of the growing season in all its various stages, on account of the fact that the female continues to deposit her eggs in patches of potatoes from time to time for forty days, and that among the larvæ, which hatch out in six days, some will develop up into beetles a week or ten days earlier than others, so that some of the later brood may pass the winter in the pupa state. Each female can deposit more than a thousand eggs. They hatch into larvæ, which feed on potato-vines for about twenty days, when they go into the ground, to issue forth as beetles in ten days. These beetles in turn begin to deposit eggs in about two weeks after issuing from the ground, so that in about fifty days after the egg is laid in the spring, its offspring will begin to propagate. Its capacity for increase is thus seen to be quite amazing. It is estimated that a pair of these beetles, if undisturbed, will produce a progeny of sixty millions in a single season.

Thus far Paris green in powder mixed with ashes, and dusted over the vines when the dew is on, or when they are wet from rain, or else put into water and sprinkled over the vines, has been the only effective remedy found. The powder does not dissolve in water, and the water simply has the effect to hold it in place on the leaves and vines. Paris green, being an active poison, must be used with care. It is supposed that its poisonous properties will remain after its application to the soil, and that it may prove dangerous in future. If so, the remedy would seem to be quite as bad as the disease; but tons of this arsenic green have been used at the West, and we have heard of no case of poisoning that could be traced directly to this source. The "lady-bird," or "lady-bug," a little red beetle with black spots, feeds on the eggs of the potato beetle, and so helps very much to keep it in check. Let us all protect and encourage the "lady-birds" as among our best friends.

Common Soap.

WHEN oily or fatty substances are brought into contact with an alkali held in solution at a high temperature, they undergo an entire change, and the process of soap-making depends on this change. Soft soap, such as is commonly made in the farm-house, is formed by the union of potash with fatty matter, while hard soaps are formed by the use of soda instead of potash. If water is present, as it always is in soft soaps, potash will not harden. Soft soaps are most commonly made of soft fats, while hard soaps are oftener made from tallow. Olive oil and soda are used in making what is called castile soap, the peculiar marbled appearance being produced by the mixture of iron rust. In the manufacture of yellow bar soap rosin is often used. Rosin soaps form lather so readily, — that is, they dissolve so easily, — that they are often thought to be better, or more effective; but, in point of fact, their cleansing properties are inferior, and they are by no means so economical as soda soaps. The cleansing properties of soaps depend on their alkaline constituents. When soaps are brought into contact with soiled clothing, or with the impurities of the skin, which consist largely of oily matters derived from the exhalations of the body, the alkali in the soap seizes hold of these oily matters and dissolves them, so that they are readily removed by the water. Water alone will not always have this effect, because it has no affinity for oily matters. It just leaves them — lets them alone in the skin or the clothing; while if an alkali were used alone, it would be so strong as to injure, or perhaps destroy, whatever it came in contact with.

Curing Clover.

MANY farmers are careless in the curing of their clover, and treat it as they do the hay made from the grasses. They often lose a great deal by this method. Clover ought to be cut immediately after blossoming, and before the seed is formed. It ought to be cured so as to preserve the blossoms and the leaves, and not exposed long to the scorching sun. After being wilted and partially dried, let it be forked up into cocks while it is still warm from the afternoon sun, and left to cure in this position. In three or four days, when the weather is fair and warm, it may be opened and aired an hour or two, when it will be fit to cart to the barn.

Clover cured in this way, without the loss of its foliage, is one of the best kinds of hay for cows in milk, and for sheep and young stock. It may be fed to horses that are not hard at work, but it is most valuable for dairy cows. If clover is not sufficiently cured when stored away, mix it in alternate layers with old swale hay or straw.

Ploughing under Clover for Manure.

THE venerable John Johnston, of Geneva, who is now eighty-four years old, and who says he thinks the average of all his wheat crops would be not less than twenty-eight bushels per acre, while he has raised, many times, over thirty-five bushels, and occasionally forty-two bushels, thinks it indispensable to success in wheat-growing to plough under clover. The Hon. Geo. Geddes, and very many other farmers of Central New York, are of the same opinion. The same enterprising men by no means undervalue barn-yard manure; on the contrary, they feed all the stock possible for the sake of accumulating a good supply; but, with the best management, whenever grain is sold to any considerable extent, the available supply of manure is not enough to maintain the fertility of the land without the aid of clover to be ploughed under. But with its aid the land improves. There may be reasons why this practice will not succeed here, but the method is worthy a fair trial.

It may seem at first an absurd project to attempt to improve land by ploughing into it what has just grown out of it. If the clover drew all its nourishment from the land alone, this would be true. The clover, however, has the property of drawing large quantities of nitrogen from the air which are stored for the use of the grain crop following, which can absorb nitrogen only by its roots. Clover, then, is to be regarded as the cheapest known source of nitrogen and organic matter, carbon, &c., but it cannot restore to exhausted land either potash or phosphates; and if our land is deficient in these essentials, we must add them to the clover before we can expect a good yield of grain. In New York this has not yet proved necessary, as the clover alone, with such manure as could be easily obtained, has been able to maintain the fertility of the land, under judicious rotation, for scores of years. Experience may prove that we may need in addition to use some potash and phosphate. Now, the potash can be had cheaply in the German potash salts, and superphosphate can be prepared of good quality so as to be sold at \$25 per ton, if it were not mixed with any nitrogenous manure. It is the nitrogen that costs, and which can be cheaply supplied by the farmer himself by ploughing under clover. The manufacturer of so-called superphosphate generally mixes some nitrogenous compound with the superphosphate at a cost which the farmer can ill afford to pay, even if he gets an honestly-mixed article — the purpose of the manufacturer being to get a manure which will produce a visible and immediate effect upon foliage when applied to farm crops. The farmer can buy his nitrogen, by ploughing in clover, at a price with which no trader can ever possibly compete, with the additional advantage of loosening the soil by the decomposing vegetable matter. The clover should be ploughed under when in full blossom. If the land will produce two crops, the first may be cut for hay, and the second ploughed under for manure.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of the Public Debt, September 1, 1875, not including bonds issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad Corporations.

Debt bearing interest in coin —

At Six per cent. . . . \$1,085,865,550 00

At Five per cent. . . . 623,032,750 00

\$1,708,898,300 00

Debt bearing interest in currency 14,678,000 00

Debt bearing no interest —

Old Dem'd and Leg. Tend. \$374,315,565 50

Fractional Currency. . . 41,137,018 52

Certificates of Deposit. . . 64,780,000 00

Coin Certificates. . . . 17,618,500 00

497,851,084 02

Matured debt 17,961,260 26

Total principal \$2,239,388,644 28

Total accrued interest 26,919,783 90

\$2,266,308,428 18

Cash in the Treasury —

Coin \$71,117,272 73

Currency 4,602,365 75

Special deposit for redemption of Certificates of Deposit. 64,780,000 00

Total cash in the Treasury \$140,499,638 48

TOTAL DEBT less amount of cash in the Treasury . . . \$2,125,808,789 70

Total Debt, less amount in Treasury, September 1, 1874 . . \$2,140,178,614 24

“ “ “ “ “ “ 1, 1875 . . 2,125,808,789 70

Decrease the past year \$14,369,824 54

POETRY, ANECDOTES, &C.

MAKE THE BEST OF LIFE.

WHAT'S the use of always fretting
Over ills that can't be cured?
What's the use of finding fault with
What we know must be endured?
Does it make our burdens lighter
If we grumble 'neath their load?
Does it make life's pathway smoother
If we fret about the road?
Better use our time than fill it
Full of sighs and vain regrets
Over some imagined blunder—
As does he who always frets.
We cannot expect life's pathway
To be always strown with flowers;
Nor the time which God has given
To be all made of happy hours.
Storms will follow every sunshine,
Grief be mixed with every joy;
And 'tis best that it should be so—
Gold's too soft without alloy.
"Half our trouble 's our invention,"
We're to blame for half our strife;
Then, if life is what we make it,
Why not make the best of life?

BRITISH WORKMAN.

A GENTLEMAN.

No man is a gentleman who would
treat with incivility the humblest of his
species. It is vulgarity for which no
accomplishments of dress or address can
atone. The man who desires to make
every one around him happy, and whose
greatest solicitude is never to give of-
fence to any one, is a gentleman by na-
ture, though he may never have worn
a suit of broadcloth, nor heard of a lex-
icon.

THE TRUE WOMAN.

No silken robe infolds her form;
Nor dainty leisure hath her hands;
Her jewels are a simple ring; [bands;
A ribbon binds her hair's smooth
Yet in her garment's simple grace
Her soul's regality you trace.
No gift hath she to shake and thrill
A thankless world with warble-songs;
And art that wakes the ivory keys
To other hands than hers belongs;
Yet in her words of tender cheer
A richer music charms the ear.
She walks in humble ways of life
That lead oft-times through gloom and
shade;
And cares and crosses not a few
Are on her patient shoulders laid;
Yet smiles and drinks each bitter cup,
And keeps her brave eyes lifted up.
And homely ways she wreathes with
grace,
Harsh duty turns to loving zest;
And cheery hope and steadfast will
Are at her side in work and rest;
Yet never dreams she you can spy
The angel looking from her eye!

INWARD PEACE.

MY mind is forever closed against em-
barrassment and perplexity, against un-
certainty, doubt, and anxiety; my heart
against grief, repentance, and desire.
Calm and unmoved I look down on all
things, for I know that though I cannot
explain a single event, nor comprehend
its connection with that which alone con-
cerns me, yet in His world all things
prosper. This satisfies me, and in this
belief I stand fast as a rock. My heart
is steeled against annoyance on account
of personal offences and vexations, or
exaltation in personal merit; for my
whole personality has disappeared in the
contemplation of the purpose of my being.

FICHTE.

DUTY.

STERN Daughter of the voice of God!
O Duty! if that name thou love
Who art a light to guide, a rod
To check the erring, and reprove;
Thou, who art victory and law
When empty terrors overawe;
From vain temptations dost set free;
And calm'st the weary strife of frail hu-
manity!

Stern Lawgiver! yet thou dost wear
The Godhead's most benignant grace;
Nor know we anything so fair
As is the smile upon thy face:
Flowers laugh before thee on their beds;
And fragrance in thy footing treads;
Thou dost preserve the stars from wrong;
And the most ancient heavens, through
thee, are fresh and strong.

To humbler functions, awful Power!
I call thee; I myself commend
Unto thy guidance from this hour;
O, let my weakness have an end
Give unto me, made lowly wise,
The spirit of self-sacrifice;
The confidence of reason give;
And in the light of truth thy Bondman
let me live!

WORDSWORTH.

JEFFERSON'S TEN RULES.

1. NEVER put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap; it will be dear to you.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst, and cold.
6. We never repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain have cost us the evils which have never happened.
9. Take things always by the smooth handle.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.

HOW TO MANAGE CHILDREN.

No art is so useful in the management of young children (nor is any art so much neglected) as that of *avoiding direct collision*. The grand blunder which almost all parents and nurse-maids commit, is, that when the child takes up a whim against doing what he is wanted to do,—will not eat his bread-and-butter, will not go out, will not come to lessons, &c.,—they, so to speak, lay hold of his hind leg and drag him to his duties; whereas a person of tact can almost always *distract the child's attention from its own obstinacy*, and, in a few moments, lead it gently round to submission. I know that many persons would think it wrong not to break down the child's self-will by main force, to come to battle with it, and show him that he is the weaker vessel; but my conviction is, that such struggles only tend to make his self-will more robust. If you can skilfully contrive to lay the dispute aside for a few minutes, and hitch his thoughts off the excitement of the contest, ten to one he will then give in quite cheerfully; and this is far better for him than tears and punishment. It is just the same with colts.

CHARLES BUNTON.

TABLE MANNERS—FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

IN silence I must take my seat,
And give God thanks before I eat;
Must for my food in patience wait,
Till I am asked to hand my plate.
I must not scold, nor whine, nor pout,
Nor move my chair or plate about.
With knife, or fork, or napkin ring,
I must not play, nor must I sing.
I must not speak a useless word,
For children must be seen, not heard.
I must not talk about my food,
Nor fret if I don't think it good.
My mouth with food I must not crowd,
Nor while I'm eating speak aloud.
Must turn my head to cough or sneeze,
And when I ask, say, "If you please."
The table-cloth I must not spoil,
Nor with my food my fingers soil.
Must keep my seat when I am done,
Nor round the table sport or run.
When told to rise, then, I must put
My chair away with noiseless foot;
And lift my heart to God above,
In praise for all his wondrous love.

A CHILD'S REBUKE.

A PERSON who could better preach patience than practise it, was always irritated when he found his grandchildren in his study. One day one of these little children was standing by his mother's side, and she was speaking to him of heaven. "Ma," said he, "I don't want to go to heaven." "Don't want to go to heaven, my son?" "No, ma, I'm sure I don't." "Why not, my son?" "Why, grandpa will be there—won't he?" "Why, yes, I hope he will." "Well, just as soon as he sees us, he'll come scolding along, and say, 'Whew, whew! what are these boys here for?'" I don't want to go to heaven if grandpa is going to be there."

TRUE BEAUTY.

BEAUTIFUL faces,—they that wear
The light of a pleasant spirit there,—
It matters little if dark or fair.

Beautiful hands are they that do
The work of the noble, good, and true,
Busy for them the long day through.

Beautiful feet are they that go
Swiftly to lighten another's woe [snow.
Through summer's heat or the winter's
Beautiful children, if rich or poor,
Who walk the pathways, sweet and pure,
That lead to the mansions strong and sure.

ANON.

RESOLUTION.

"RESOLUTION," says a writer, "is omnipotent. And if we will solemnly determine to make the most and the best of all our powers and capacities; and if to this end, with Wilberforce, we will but seize and improve even the shortest intervals of possible action and effort, we shall find that there is no limit to our advancement."

PATIENCE.

GOD doth not need
Either man's work or his own gifts;
who best
Bear his mild yoke, they serve him best:
his state
Is kingly; thousands at his bidding speed
And post o'er land and ocean without rest;
They also serve who only stand and wait.

JOHN MILTON.

How much trouble he avoids who does not look to see what his neighbor says, or does, or thinks,—but only to what he does himself, that it may be just and pure. . . . Remember, too, on every occasion which leads thee to vexation to apply this principle: that this is not a misfortune, but that to bear it nobly is good fortune.

THE EMPEROR MARCUS ANTONINUS.

A HOME ARGUMENT.

By one decisive argument
Tom gained his lovely Kate's consent
To fix the bridal day.
"Why in such haste, dear Tom, to wed?"
I shall not change my mind," she said.
"But then," says he, "I may."

FISHING FOR A COMPLIMENT.—A young man having preached for a reverend doctor, was anxious to get a word of applause for his labor of love. The grave doctor, however, did not introduce the subject, and his younger brother was obliged to bait the hook for him. "I hope, sir, I did not weary your people by the *length* of my sermon to-day?" "No, sir, not at all; nor by the *depth* either!" The young man was silent.

NEVER delay
To do the duty which the hour brings,
Whether it be in great or smaller things;
For who doth know
What he shall do the coming day? ANON.

THE GRAND LANDMARKS OF MORALITY.

IN the darkest hour through which the soul can pass, whatever else is doubtful, this at least is certain: If there be no God, and no future state, yet even then it is better to be generous than selfish, better to be chaste than licentious, better to be true than false, to be brave rather than a coward. Blessed beyond all earthly blessedness is the man who, in the tempestuous darkness of the soul, has dared to hold fast to these venerable landmarks.

REV. F. W. ROBERTSON.

THE STARS.

THEY glide upon their endless way,
Forever calm, forever bright;
No blind hurry, no delay,
Marks the Daughters of the Night;
They follow in the track of Day
In divine delight.

And, O, how still beneath the stars
The once wild, noisy earth doth lie!
As though she now forsook her jars,
And caught the quiet of the sky.
Pride sleeps; and Love (with all his scars)
In smiling dreams doth lie.

Shine on, sweet-orbed souls, for aye,
Forever calm, forever bright;
We ask not whither lies your way,
Nor whence, nor what your light.
Be, still, a dream throughout the day,
A blessing through the night.

JOHN HUNTER, the great anatomist, and founder of the celebrated Hunterian Museum, when asked what method he had adopted to insure success in his undertakings, replied, "My rule is, deliberately to consider, before I commence, whether the thing be practicable. If it be not practicable, I do not attempt it. If it be practicable, I can accomplish it if I give sufficient pains to it; and, having begun, I never stop till the thing is done. To this rule I owe all my success."

HOW TO BUY TENDER GEESE.—It was Platt Evans of Cincinnati who taught his friends how to buy tender geese, but he couldn't always get them in market. One morning he saw a lot, and inquired of the farmer how many there were. "About a dozen," was the reply. "W-w-well," said Platt, "I k-k keep b-b-board-ing-house, and my b-b-boarders are the darndest e-caters you ever s-s-saw. P-p-pick out n-n-nine of the t-t-toughest youv'e g-g-got." The farmer complied, and laid aside the other three tender ones. Platt picked them up carefully, and putting them in his basket, said, "I b-b-believe I'll t-t-take these three."

A COCKNEY tourist met with a Scotch lassie going barefoot towards Glasgow. "Lassie," said he, "I should like to know if all the people in this part go barefooted?" "Part of 'em do, and the rest of 'em mind their own business," was the reply.

AN Irish postboy having driven a gentleman a long stage during torrents of rain, was asked if he was not very wet. "Arrah, I wouldn't care about being very wet, if I wasn't so very dry, yer honor."

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, CONUNDRUMS, &c., IN LAST YEAR'S ALMANAC.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS.—

1. A river.
2. A secret.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES.—

1. Sparerib.
2. Leap-frog.
3. Insatiate.

ANS. TO LOGOGRAPH.—

Skill, kill, ill.
ANSWER TO GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM.—Triangles, squares, and hexagons, are the only regular figures that can be used; for these are the only figures whose angles will exactly divide the angular space around the point of junction.

ANSWERS TO CONUNDRUMS.—

1. The dark.
2. Short.
3. To cover his head.
4. The letter *a*—because it makes "her" "hear."

CHARADES.

1.
My *first* is French, my *second* English,
and my *whole* is Latin.

2.
My *first* a useful instrument
To lawyers when on business bent;
My *second's* lord of all creation,
Sea and land in every nation;
My *third*, my *second* made with art,
To trade with many a foreign part.
My *whole* you'll see, that, when combined,
A useful art to all you'll find.

ENIGMAS.

1.
In spring I am gay in my attire; in
summer I wear more clothing than in
spring; and in winter I go naked.

2.
Formed long ago, yet made to-day,
And most employed when others sleep,
What few would like to give away,
And fewer still to keep.

RIDDLE.

There was a man who had no eyes,
He went abroad to view the skies;
He saw a tree with apples on it,
He took no apples off, yet left no apples
on it.

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A farmer, being asked how many sheep he had, said, "Yonder flock contains 4920; of which my neighbor Smith owns twice as many as I; Mr. Jones owns 3 times as many as Smith; and Mr. Dow owns twice as many as Jones; and all three of them own $\frac{1}{2}$ of what I do not own." How many had he?

CONUNDRUMS.

1. What tree bears the most fruit to market?
2. Why is the letter *S* like a furnace in a battery?
3. Why is a room full of married folks like a room that is empty?
4. What is that which no man wants, but which, if any man has, he will not part with for the world?

The Dairy Farm.

LET us consider for a moment the general cropping of the dairy farm. We have, it is plain, essentially a stock farm. Everything must be subservient to the interests of stock. If grain is cultivated, it should be for the purpose of supplying the necessities of stock at certain seasons of the year, and raising grain to sell, as a farm crop, is not to be thought of. A grain crop is exhaustive, and grain-growing on anything like an extended scale, in this part of the country, cannot be followed for any length of time, except in connection with sheep husbandry, which offers the means of abundant supplies of manure especially adapted to grain. But on a dairy farm the grass and hay crop will be the main reliance, and the money products will be those of the dairy, in some of its forms, as milk, or butter, or cheese, while all farm products not turned into these articles should go to market on four legs, in the shape of calves and fattened animals, as cows past their period of profitable production, and such as fail to come up to the standard adopted, which should be as high as practicable, and constantly progressive.

Grass, therefore, to be cut and cured as hay, will cover the larger proportion of the arable land; and this should, of course, be in a high state of cultivation and productiveness; and if we make a specialty of grass-growing and dairy farming, there is no reason why it should not be. Keeping a large stock enables the farmer to prepare his composts, and to top dress so liberally as to secure this end. While the system of grain farming is exhaustive, that of dairy or stock farming, properly managed, is constantly improving, as it furnishes the means of the most liberal supplies of manure.

We need not stop to dwell upon the varieties of grass, though this is a subject not to be overlooked. The grasses should be adapted to the nature of the soil. We know that fine old pastures are the best for butter as well as for beef, and this should furnish us a hint as to the grasses to be grown for hay. Clover is not very good for either purpose, butter or beef, but early cut and properly cured clover is good to increase the flow of milk to be sold as milk. June or blue grass and orchard grass, however, are excellent, and so is young tender red-top. Frequent top-dressings have a tendency to make the grasses finer, while early cutting preserves their juices and retains their milk-producing qualities. The grasses should all be cut before the change into woody fibre takes place, and they should not be over-cured, or too long exposed to the withering heats of the sun.

But it is chiefly the cultivated, hoed crops of the dairy farm, to which we would call especial attention. These should be planned with reference chiefly to the supply of winter nourishment of the stock, in addition to the usual crops of hay and other forage plants of that description.

We are more and more convinced every year that root crops should constitute, if not the basis, at least a far more considerable part of our feeding for dairy stock through the winter months than they do. And it is a source of some satisfaction to find that during the last ten years the cultivation of these crops has been vastly extended.

The mangold and the sugar beet are much more generally grown now than they were a few years ago, while the Swedish turnip or ruta бага, as it is often called, has become well nigh universal. They form an important part of the winter feeding of dairy cows and other stock, and though they may not effect a very great saving of hay, they promote the health and the thrift of the animal that is fed upon them.

The fact is, roots come in not only as a most valuable condiment, or change of food to assist in keeping up the health of our stock, but they go farther than that, and do more than any other food in winter can to keep the tissues of the animal system open and in a state to prepare it for larger and more abundant secretions of milk in the succeeding spring and summer.

Shelter for Animals.

AN animal kept quiet and warm will fatten much more readily and with less consumption of food than one exposed. The experiment has been repeatedly tried, and with uniform results. Three equal lots of sheep, of nearly equal weight, were fed separately for four months, in the following conditions. One was wholly unsheltered, another was allowed the run of an open shed, and a third kept in a close shed in the dark. The food was precisely alike, being one pound of oats each per day, and as many turnips as they would eat. The first lot ate nineteen hundred and twelve pounds of turnips, the second thirteen hundred and ninety-four pounds, and the third eight hundred and eighty-six pounds, less than half the weight eaten by the first lot. The first lot gained twenty-three and one half pounds in flesh, the second twenty-seven and a half pounds, the third twenty-eight and one fourth pounds. For every hundred pounds of turnips eaten, the first lot gained in weight one and an eighth pounds, the second two pounds, and the third three and one sixteenth pounds. Those kept in the dark ate less than half the first lot, and gained the most.

Diking in Salt Marshes.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the improvement of the extensive tracts of salt marshes along the shores of Massachusetts has already begun. Green Harbor Marsh, of nearly fifteen hundred acres, in the town of Marshfield, has been diked in at an expense of more than thirty thousand dollars, and the results are already apparent, though it is yet too soon to state precisely the economy of the operation. It must still be regarded as an experiment, though there can be little doubt that it will prove to be a great success, or that the reclamation of the wide range of salt marshes will add largely to the productive capacity of this state.

Salt marshes may be considered as the result of tidal accumulations, to which have been added the debris of the various geological formations along the adjacent coast, consisting of the mineral and organic matter carried down by streams emptying into the tidal basins. The composition of the soil thus formed will of course differ somewhat, according to the character of the sediment of creeks and streams coming in from the interior country, or the washings of the surrounding uplands. At the same time, it is reasonable to suppose that they will have a generally striking similarity of character. They are all composed, to a large extent of course, of the settled scourings of the ocean, resembling, often, certain layers of sand, loam, or marl, which form the sea-bottom lands of preceding geological epochs, while they are all modified, to a greater or less extent, by fresh water, as already indicated.

Changes in the natural vegetation of salt marshes will take place slowly after the sea water is shut off by means of dikes. It takes time to alter the mechanical as well as the chemical condition of the soil, but all experience shows that such change will take place, and that the vegetation will be improved gradually, even without artificial aid. Northern Europe presents us with abundant evidence of this, and the low lands of Holland, reclaimed from the sea, are among the richest and most productive in the world.

One of the grandest experiments in this direction was the drainage of the Haarlem Sea, in Holland. It originally consisted of four small inland lakes, and, at the time its improvement was undertaken by the government in 1840, its area was forty-five thousand acres, and its depth fifteen feet. This sea was surrounded by a wall fifteen to sixteen feet high, on the top of which a ditch was dug to receive and convey away the water thrown into it by numerous pumps. The first cost per acre for the improvement was forty-two dollars, increased by the expense of roads, drains, and other improvements, to an aggregate of four million five hundred thousand dollars, two thirds of which was received back for the sale of lands so drained, while the taxation pays a good interest on the balance.

So great was the success of this enterprise that the lands, after the first year's cultivation, rose to three times the original cost, and the present annual production often amounts to more than one hundred dollars per acre in value. About half of these reclaimed lands are still kept in grass. There is now a population of about ten thousand living within the basin of the former sea.

The scientific investigations instituted in the Green Harbor Marsh, already referred to, show that there is in the soil an ample supply of plant-food for future crops, and that with sufficient time for the requisite changes in the chemical and physical condition of the marsh-deposit, the proper cultivation will abundantly repay all the labor, and time, and money that have been or that may hereafter be devoted to it.

The Currant Worm.

THIS insect has been of great trouble to the New England farmer and gardener for the last few years, stripping the leaves and often very nearly destroying the bushes. Now, the currant is one of the most delicious, healthful, and valuable fruits, and worthy of careful cultivation and preservation. When the first signs of the attack of the currant worm appear, dust the bushes thoroughly with dry wood ashes, when they are wet with the morning dew, or directly after a shower. If this simple operation is repeated two or three times, at intervals of a few days, it is effectual.

Powdered white hellebore is generally recommended, and it is a sure cure for the injury of this pest, or, rather, a sure preventive; but as this substance is poison, it is desirable to avoid its use if the damage can be prevented in any other way, though the rains would be likely to wash it completely from the bushes before the currants ripen. If hellebore is used, wash the currants before eating.

Improvement of Pastures.

THE improvement of pastures will be governed somewhat by the general system adopted on the farm and the circumstances of the farmer. If, as is often the case, the farm is such as to raise far more from the mowing and arable lands than from the lands devoted to pasturage, — that is, enough to keep more stock in winter than it is possible to feed in summer, — it shows that there is a want of balance, so to speak, and that greater effort should be bestowed upon the summer pasturage in proportion to that applied to the tillage lands. If, on the other hand, the farmer can

summer more stock than he can winter well, it shows that his tillage lands have greater need of his manure and his attention, in order to bring up their proportional productiveness. The precise point on which he will bring his labor and his resources to bear most effectively, will, therefore, be governed very much by his circumstances, and the location of his farm; and here the individual judgment and good sense must guide his operations.

It is to be considered also, that upon the farm there will always occur seasons of comparative leisure, when there seems to be nothing pressing to do, and when the time of the owner or the hired labor can be devoted to the improvement of such portions of the farm as need it the most. In this case the cost of the improvement will be small compared with what it would be if it were made a specialty, to be carried out whether it interfere with other work or not. If every farmer were active and enterprising enough to snatch these opportunities of comparative leisure, and devote them to permanent improvements, the face of the country would soon present a far more attractive and promising appearance.

The simplest and most obvious improvement to be effected will be to cut the bushes, and to clean up generally by getting rid of the foul growths that overrun so many of our neglected pastures. There is nothing intricate about this, and no need of any instruction as to how it is to be done. It is simply a matter of muscle and will, of energy and perseverance; for in many cases just doing it once, and letting it alone ever after, is not sufficient. It is a thing to be followed up every year or every two years, till a conquest is achieved.

The best way, undoubtedly, is to cut the bushes first, and to stock heavily with sheep, feeding them daily, when the pasture is not sufficient to nourish them completely, with cotton-seed meal, beans, or some other purchased food. This we know to be an economical and an effectual method, as we have seen it tried with the most satisfactory results in a pasture that was too rough and rocky to admit of ploughing. Many kinds of bushes and shrubs were killed completely the first year, and others in two or three years, by the sheep themselves, while the fertility of the land was greatly increased. A few kinds of shrubs like huckleberry bushes and alders were not completely destroyed in three years, but the sumachs, the blackberry vines, and many other species were killed out entirely.

If a pasture can be broken up, after the bushes are cleared off, that is, perhaps, the most effective method of subduing it, though it is to be remembered that an old turf, if closely set with grass roots, is better for grazing than any newly-seeded land can be. It requires some years to produce the firm and thick matting of grass roots so desirable in a pasture sward. As to applying manures to the surface of pastures, it would be useless to recommend it, as no farmer has enough for his cultivated crops, to say nothing of any other land, unless it be in the shape of some concentrated fertilizer, like plaster, superphosphate, or ashes.

Many of our rough hill-sides, that have been used as pastures time out of mind, would be better and far more profitable if allowed to grow up to wood, to which they should constantly have been devoted. If the soil is ordinarily rich, the growth of wood will pay as well as anything.

When to Cut Grain.

FARMERS are not aware of the loss they suffer in letting grain, like wheat, rye, and oats, stand too long, and get over-ripened. This is one of the most common wastes of the farm, and one which it is generally easy to prevent. We do not refer to the much greater loss from the shelling out in the necessary processes of harvesting, though that ought not to be overlooked, for when grain is a little too ripe the loss from this source is very considerable. The grain is actually heavier, sweeter, and whiter, when it is cut ten days or more before it is fully ripe. It will measure more, and it will make more and better flour. When grain is still soft, in the milk, as we say, it contains but little woody fibre. The starch, gluten, and sugar, in which the actual nutritive value so largely consists, are then most abundant. As the process of ripening goes on, the woody fibre increases. The husk or outer covering, rapidly thickens, and loses its fine color, becomes dull and husky as it appears in the bin, and it is actually worth less than if it had been cut earlier.

Cut oats while still green, or when only slightly turned.

Common Salt.

THE basis of common salt is chlorine. It is this element that imparts to it its preserving qualities. The best specimens of rock salt now in the market contain more than ninety-eight per cent. of chloride of sodium, while Turk's Island—a coarse salt that we get from the West Indies—contains nearly ninety-seven per cent., the balance being chiefly sulphate of lime and sulphate of soda.

In packing meat, for which salt is most extensively used, the object is not simply to preserve it, but to keep it in a palatable condition, and in its natural color. Pure chloride of sodium, or commercial salt, will do this very well, if it is properly applied. It does not necessarily affect the tenderness of the meat, or change its color except to a very limited extent, but it prevents decay.

We use the coarse and hard qualities of salt, in preference to fine, in packing meat for long keeping, because they dissolve more slowly, and gradually contract the fibres of the meat into greater compactness, while they keep the brine or pickle in a state of moderate concentration, and do not so readily enter mechanically into the substance of the meat, so as to overcharge it. We can, therefore, apply them in excess to make up for any losses of brine by leakage. Fine salt will do very well in laying down meat for family use, where we wish to preserve it only a comparatively short time; but it is not so good for long keeping.

From fifty to fifty-six pounds of coarse salt are commonly taken for a barrel of beef or pork, the bottom and top of the barrel being always covered with a layer of this salt. Most of the kinds of salt in use in this country are made from brines or from sea water. If the salt is impure, and contains any considerable quantity of chloride of calcium or chloride of magnesium, it will impart a sharp and disagreeable taste, and injure the color of the meat. The purer the salt is, the better will be the flavor of the meat.

Meat-packers sometimes add a little nitre, in the form of nitrate of potassa (saltpetre), to improve the color. It is harmless if it is used in small quantities. The government requires its beef and pork for army and navy use to be packed with Turk's Island or Onondaga coarse salt.

Make Home Attractive.

It is of the utmost importance in the life of a farmer, as it is in that of every other man, to make home attractive, not merely to the stranger, but to all the family. Order and neatness in all the domestic arrangements will, of course, conduce largely to this end. No dwelling can have the air of comfort, and cheerfulness, and thrift, without this essential condition. The simple want of order and neatness is enough of itself to make home repulsive, especially to children brought up under the influence of it; and every parent ought to realize this fact.

A well-tilled garden, especially the cultivation of flowers about the house, is well calculated to aid in the work of adorning and beautifying the home, and it affords some pleasant and attractive occupation for leisure hours. The influence of flowers blooming in the window, and in neat beds in the front yard, or in the garden, is almost beyond calculation, while graceful vines trailing over the doorway give a charm to even the poorest dwelling, and make the humblest cottage attractive to every beholder.

TIDE TABLE.

The tides given in the Calendar pages are for the port of Boston.

The following table contains the approximate difference between the time of High Water at Boston and several other places. The reader is warned that this table will not always give the exact time of the tide, as the difference varies from day to day. It is hoped, however, it will be near enough to be useful.

The difference, if preceded by + is to be added to, or if preceded by -, subtracted from, the time as given in the Calendar pages.

<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>
Baltimore, Md..... + 7 30	Key West, Fla. - 1 59	Point Judith, R. I..... - 3 57
Bath, Me..... + 0 44	Nantucket, Mass. + 0 55	Portland, Me..... - 0 12
Beaufort, N. C. - 4 03	Newburyport, Mass..... - 0 07	Portsmouth, N. H. - 0 06
Bridgeport, Conn..... - 0 18	Newcastle, Del..... + 0 29	Salem, Mass. - 0 16
Cape Henry, Va. - 3 34	New Haven, Conn..... - 0 13	Sandy Hook, N. Y..... - 3 58
Cape May, N. J. - 3 10	New London, Conn..... - 2 06	Savannah, Ga., Dry Dock - 3 16
Charleston, S. C. - 4 05	Newport, R. I. - 3 44	St. Augustine, Fla..... - 3 08
City Point, Va..... + 3 08	New Rochelle, N. Y. - 0 07	Stonington, Conn..... - 2 22
Cold Spring, N. J. - 3 57	New York, Gov. Island.. - 3 22	Washington, D. C., Navy
Eastport, Me..... - 0 21	Norfolk, Va..... - 2 16	Yard..... + 8 41
Edgartown, Mass. + 0 47	Philadelphia, Pa..... + 2 15	West Point, N. Y..... - 0 27
Holmes Hole, Mass. + 0 14	Plymouth, Mass... .. - 0 10	Wilmington, Del..... - 2 23

CARRIAGE FARES IN BOSTON.

For one adult, from one place to another within the city proper (except as hereinafter provided), **50 cents**. Each additional adult, **50 cents**.

For one adult, from any place in the city proper, south of Dover Street and west of Berkeley Street, to any place north of State, Court, and Cambridge Streets, or from any place north of State, Court, and Cambridge Streets, to any place south of Dover Street and West of Berkeley Street, **One Dollar**. For two or more adults, **50 cents** each.

Children under four years, with an adult, **no charge**.

Children between four and twelve years old, with an adult, **25 cents** each.

From twelve at night to six in the morning, the fare for one adult is **double the preceding rates**, and **50 cents** for each additional adult.

U. S. STAMP DUTIES on notes, deeds, and other documents, are now all abolished, except the stamp on bank checks, or orders, which is two cents.

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

(Corrected Sept., 1875, by William Brooks, P. O. Boston, from the latest information furnished by the P. O. Department.)

LETTERS IN THE U. S.

CTS.

NOTE — *All domestic mail matter (except newspapers, magazines, and periodicals sent to actual subscribers from a known office of publication) must be prepaid by postage stamps.*

Letters. — The Postage on all domestic letters not exceeding one half oz., is .03
For each additional half ounce, or fraction thereof, weight limited to 4 pounds03

Drop or Local Letters. — At offices where free delivery by carrier is established, per each half ounce03
At other offices, per each half ounce01

Irregular Matter, part writing and part print: Letter rates are to be charged on such matter, except as hereinafter provided.

Registered Letters. — The fee for registered letters, per letter in addition to the regular rate of 3 cts. for each half ounce or fraction, is10

Postal Cards, with postage stamp imprinted upon them, and no writing on the face but the address, each01

Circulars, in an unsealed envelope, for each ounce, or fraction, unless deposited for delivery in a letter-carrier office01

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, BOOKS, &C.

Newspapers, Magazines, &c. (Regular subscribers.) — All newspapers to subscribers only, daily, semi-weekly, weekly, monthly, or quarterly, one copy to each actual subscriber within the county where they are printed and published, wholly or in part, except those deliverable at letter carrier offices, free.

Newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, issued weekly and oftener, for each lb. or fraction thereof,02

Matter, in all cases, to be weighed in bulk at office of mailing.

Less frequently, for each pound or fraction thereof03

Circulars, and newspapers (not weeklies), without regard to weight, deposited in carrier offices, for delivery there, each one01

Weekly newspapers to transient parties, deposited in carrier offices for delivery, each ounce01

Periodicals not over 2 ounces in weight deposited in carrier offices for delivery there, each one01

Periodicals over 2 ounces in weight, deposited in carrier offices for delivery there, each one02

Books. — For each ounce, or fraction, not to exceed four pounds in weight, . . .01

MERCHANDISE IN THE U. S.

Merchandise. — Samples of metals, ores, minerals, and small packages of merchandise, flexible patterns, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, imprinted cards, plain and ornamental paper, and photographs, not exceeding four pounds in weight, for each ounce, or fraction thereof01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous, including pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, prospectuses, book manuscripts, proof-sheets of books, maps, prints, engravings, lithographs and blanks; also seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, for each ounce, or fraction01

UNITED STATES MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders. — For any amount not over \$150, and not exceeding \$50 on one order, are issued in the principal offices, on payment of the following fees:—

Orders not exceeding \$1510

For over \$15, and not exceeding \$3015

For over \$30, and not exceeding \$4020

For over \$40, and not exceeding \$5025

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Foreign Letters should indicate on the outside the route by which they are to be sent, as the difference by various routes is great. The rate given is for $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or under. A star (*) against the rate denotes that prepayment is optional, except for registered letters; where there is no star, the postage must be prepaid.

For rates by special routes, and on particular dates, inquire at the Post-office.

Australia, New Zealand, and New South Wales, via Southampton15

Via Brindisi21

New Zealand and N. S. Wales, via San Francisco12

Australia, via San Francisco05

FOREIGN LETTERS, Continued.

	CTS.
Aspinwall	.05
Belgium , via England, or direct steamer	*.05
Bermuda	.05
Brazil , by American packet	.15
Via England	.27
Buenos Ayres and <i>Argentine Confederation</i> , by stm. fm N. York to Brazil	.23
Via England	.27
Canada , including <i>New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P. E. I., and Brit. Columbia.</i>	.03
China, Japan, and Java , by British mail, via Southampton	.27
Via Brindisi	.33
Via San Francisco, except Hong Kong, &c., which see below	.05
Cuba	.05
Denmark	*.05
Egypt ,	*.05
France , including <i>Algeria</i> , via England, or via direct steamer	*.05
Gibraltar	*.08
Great Britain and Ireland	*.05
Greece	*.05
Guiana , British, French, and Dutch	.13
Holland	*.05
Honduras	.13
Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, and Foo Chow	.10
India , by British mail, via Southampton	.21
Via Brindisi	.27
Except Ceylon, German mail	*.17
Via San Francisco	*.10
Italy	*.05
Manilla , Philippine Islands, <i>via</i> Southampton	.27
" " " " Brindisi	.33
Mauritius , <i>via</i> England	*.23
Mexico	.10
Nassau , Bahamas	.03
Newfoundland	.06
Norway	*.05
Panama	.05
Peru , <i>Ecuador</i> , and <i>Chili</i>	.17
Portugal , via Southampton or Liverpool	*.05
Prussia, Austria, and German States	*.05
Russia	*.05
Sandwich Islands	.06
Singapore , <i>via</i> San Francisco	*.10
Spain	*.05
Sweden	*.05
Switzerland	*.05
Turkey , European or Asiatic	*.05
Venezuela , <i>via</i> direct steamer	.10
W. Indies (except islands at which mail stms touch, where the rate is 5 cts.)	.13

POSTAL CARDS, MONEY ORDERS, &C., FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States Postal Cards may be sent to *Newfoundland, Gt. Britain and Ireland, the Continent of Europe, Egypt, and Morocco*, by affixing a 1-cent stamp on the face thereof, and writing nothing but the address on the face. To *Canada* no extra stamp is required.

Foreign Money Orders not exceeding \$150, and not exceeding \$50 on one order, are issued as follows:—

To <i>Gt. Britain, Ireland, and Switzerland</i> , for each \$10 or fraction thereof	.25
To the <i>German States</i> , orders not exceeding \$5	.15
Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10	.25
For every \$10 or fraction thereof over \$10	.25
To <i>Canada</i> (not Newfoundland), for orders not exceeding \$10	.20
For every additional \$10, or fraction, over \$10	.20

Newspapers, Samples, and Printed Matter for Foreign Countries.—Newspapers not over 4 oz. in weight, to any country in Europe, to Asiatic Turkey, Egypt, North Africa, and Morocco, each one

Pamphlets, Magazines, Books, miscellaneous Prints, and samples of merchandise, to any country in Europe, to Asiatic Turkey, Egypt, North Africa, and Morocco, each 2 ounces, and fraction thereof

To *Canada* (not Newfoundland), the postage on printed matter of all kinds, whether transient or to regular subscribers, is the same as the domestic rates for the same.

Foreign Registered Letters.—To *Great Britain, Ireland, European states, Egypt, Morocco, and Spanish possessions in North Africa*, in addition to the regular postage, which must be prepaid for registered letters, each letter

.10

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Care of Children. — Use your brains upon the three subjects of air, food, and clothing for your children. If things do not seem to go well with them, think about it, search for causes in their daily lives, make changes in little things which you think you can improve, and sometimes you will find that you can substitute ease for trouble in your own lives, and health for sickness in theirs, by these same small changes. — *The Housekeeper.*

Pure Air. — Perhaps the supreme importance of giving the lungs, day and night, an unlimited supply of pure air, cannot be better impressed upon some minds than by stating that after more than twenty years' observation of the causes which produce consumption, and a familiarity with the opinions of the best physicians of the day, I am firmly of the conviction that no one need have any fear of this disease if his lungs are only nourished on good air during every hour of life. The breathing of a pure air a few hours each day will not keep off the terrible destroyer, but the lungs must have this kind of air as often as nature requires it, and this, at the least, is sixteen times every minute. — *Dr. Black.*

Sunshine for the Sick. — If possible, the sick-chamber should be the room of the house which has the most sunshine coming into it, and if the bed can be so placed that the person lying in it can see a good piece of the blue sky, so much the better it will be. It is found in all hospitals that those rooms facing the sun have fewer deaths, all other things considered, than those which are upon the shady side of the house; and where statistics have been kept for a period of years, it is found that the average time for recovery is less upon the sunny side than upon the shady side of the building. — "*Care of the Sick*," pub. by Mut. Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.

Toast Water. — *A good Drink for the Sick.* — Carefully remove the crust from a slice of stale bread, and toast the slice through on both sides, but do not burn it. Break the slice into three or four pieces, and put them into a pitcher with a small piece of orange-peel or lemon-peel. Pour on a pint of boiling water, cover up with a napkin, and, when cold, strain off the water for use. It should be freshly made, especially in warm weather.

To Clean Black Dresses. — A teaspoonful of powdered borax dissolved in a quart of tepid water is good for cleaning old black dresses of silk, cashmere, or alpaca.

To Restore a Crape Veil. — Take an old piece of crape and dip it into a cup of vinegar, and sponge the veil with it; then pin the veil to a pillow carefully, and let it dry. It will look like new, and can be done whenever it looks rusty.

For a Person who is very Weak. — Take the white of an egg, a teaspoonful of brandy, and a tablespoonful of cream. Beat the egg very light. Then let somebody add the brandy, while you continue beating. Then add the cream.

Thickened Milk, for Summer Complaint. — *Especially good for Sick Children.* — Tie a pint of flour as closely as possible in a bit of strong cotton cloth, boil it four hours, well covered with water; then take it out and let it cool. This makes a hard ball of flour, which will keep for months in a dry, cool place. To cook it, boil a pint of milk over water; thicken it with a tablespoonful or more of the flour, scraped, and mixed smooth with a little cold milk. Season with salt and sugar if liked.

Improved Method of Cooking Onions. — Take off the outside skin, cut off both ends close, and let them stand in cold water an hour. Then put them into a saucepan with two quarts of *boiling* water. Cover, and boil fifteen minutes. Pour off the water, and add again two quarts of *boiling* water, and boil half an hour longer. Pour off this water, and add a cupful of milk, which has just been scalded, salt, and a little butter and flour, if the two latter ingredients are wanted. Boil up for a few minutes, and serve hot.

To Boil Shelled Beans. — After shelling the beans, let them lie in cold water for an hour. Pour this off, and put them in boiling water and let them boil for fifteen minutes; then pour this water away. Put boiling water with them again, and let them boil for fifteen minutes more. Then drain again, and fill with boiling water, and let them cook until perfectly tender. They ought to be boiled between one and two hours.

Rye Griddle Cakes. — One quart of warm water, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Make a thick batter of rye meal, with a little Indian meal, which makes it less clammy, and improves the flavor.

Hard Times Pudding. — One cup of molasses, one cup of cold water, one cup of raisins chopped, one teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of soda. Flour enough to make it the thickness of soft gingerbread. Steam it two hours in a pudding mould or pail. To be eaten with sauce.

Cooking Salt Pork. — Cut slices of nice salt pork; freshen them, and then partially fry. Then dip each slice separately in a batter made of one cup of sweet milk, one egg well beaten, a little salt, and flour sufficient to make the batter of the thickness of pancakes. Then fry, in the fat that first fried out of the pork, till a light brown. — *Cor. New England Farmer.*

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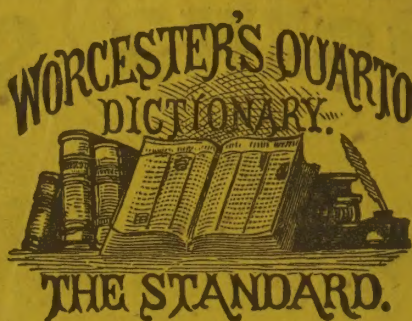


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